FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 096 *15 May 1980*

AFGHANISTAN

Government Statement on Iran, Pakistan, Soviet Troops C 1
USSR Delegation Arrives in Kabul for Border Talks C 3
Cabinet Resolution on 1980 Development Plan Reported C 3
Karmal Greets Citizens of Nangarhar, Qandahar C 4
Nangarhar Meeting 14 May C 4
Qandahar Meeting 14 May C 4
Army Weekly Makes Debut on Sawr Revolution Anniversary [NEW TIMES 29 Apr] C 5
NEW TIMES Says CIA Still Interfering in Afghanistan [5 May] C 5
Reportage on Soviet, Guerrilla Activity C 6
AFP Reports CSSR Troops Arrive C 6
AFP: Rebels Encircle Government Troops C 7
Rebel Leader Interviewed [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET 8 May] C 7
Briefs: Bank Loans C 8

INDIA

USSR To Supply Heavy Water Without Full Safeguards E 1
PLO Official Discusses Indian Aid to Palestinians E 1
Gandhi Comments on Situation in Afghanistan E 1
Foreign Minister Speaks at Nonaligned Symposium E 2
Gonsalves Reportedly To Visit Beijing This Month E 2
Gonsalves Holds Talks in Singapore, Malaysia [cross-reference] E 3
Developments Concerning Unrest in Northeastern States E 3
No Action Taken Against Foreigners E 3
Manipur Curfews Relaxed E 3

PAKISTAN

Reportage on Upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference F 1
Conference Secretary General Arrives F 1
Chatti Remarks F 1
Agenda Discussed F 2
Goals of Conference F 3
AFP Reports Further Details F 4
AFP: Government Rejects Afghan Call for Talks F 4
President Haq Receives Visiting Oman Deputy Premier F 5
Bangladesh President Sends Letter to Haq F 5
Libyans Create People's Bureau in Islamabad F 5

IRAN

Developments in Relations With U.S., Hostages I 1
Statement on Hamadan Transfer I 1
Americans Reportedly Arrested I 1
President Bani-Sadr Grants Interview 14 May I 2
Beheshti Comments on Discussion of Prime Ministers Appointment I 7
Ambassador Sees Loss of Gulf Influence Through 'Weak' Policy I 11
[KEYHAN 11 May]

Salamatian Outlines Plans for International Conference	I 13
Khalkhali Resigns From Campaign Against Narcotics	I 13
On Reza Tomb, Hostages [London DAILY TELEGRAPH 15 May]	I 14
President Appoints Top Official of International Conference	I 15
Bani-Sadr Appoints New Radio, TV Head	I 15
Unrest, Violence Continue in Provinces	I 16
Situation in Kordestan [KEYHAN 10 May]	I 16
Explosions in Naqadeh	I 17
Appeal to Sanandaj	I 18
Sanandaj Relief	I 18
Budget for Kordestan	I 18
BBC Interviews Kurdish Spiritual Leader	I 19
BBC Interviews Kurdish Democratic Party Leader Qasemlu	I 19
Developments Concerning Relations With Iraq	I 20
Ahvaz Reports Clash	I 20
Explosions Reported	I 21
Revolution Council Approves Iran-USSR Economic Protocol	I 21
Mo'infar Discusses Increased Cooperation, Oil Exports	I 22
Air Force Phantom Collides With Minibus, Killing 6	I 22
Further Report	I 22
Two 'Unidentified' Aircraft Violate Airspace	I 23
Nobari Interviewed on Cooperation With Turkey	I 23
Part I [Istanbul CUMHURIYET 11 May]	I 23
Part II [Istanbul CUMHURIYET 12 May]	I 25
Ministry Announces Oil Agreement With PRC	I 27
Visa Requirements for Travelers From FRG Reported	I 27
NVOI Commentaries Discuss Domestic, International Situation	I 27

[Please note that the 14 May South Asia DAILY REPORT was inadvertently labeled 13 May on the cover.]

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON IRAN, PAKISTAN, SOVIET TROOPS

LD142012 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Here is a statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]:

With the victory of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution of 1978, the people of Afghanistan have chosen their final path and adopted their course for the construction of a new society based on the principles of equality and justice and free of man's exploitation of man. The new society of Afghanistan will be founded on deep respect and observance of the national, historical, cultural and religious traditions of our people, and the serious observance of the principles of the sacred religion of Islam and the freedom of religious rites in the manner that the law guarantees for the people.

The people of Afghanistan desire to create a new life for themselves through the development of friendly relations, peace and cooperation with Afghanistan's neighboring Muslim countries and all other countries. The people of Afghanistan are resolved to defend the freedom and independence of their right to determine their own social and economic order. While stressing that the basic principles of the DRA are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence and the active and positive policy of nonalignment, the DRA Government is determined to search for a political solution to achieve a complete and guaranteed end to acts of aggression against Afghanistan and acts of subversion and other forms of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the country, so that by so doing tension in this region could be removed and differences solved through peaceful means and by holding talks. The program for such a political solution is based on the following:

1. The DRA proposes to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran that talks should be started between the two countries for the preparation of an appropriate agreement to promote friendly and all-round relations and cooperation for the benefit of both sides.

The DRA Government also proposes to the Government of Pakistan that talks should be held for the preparation of a bilateral agreement regarding the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Such agreements should contain acceptable principles regarding mutual respect to national sovereignty, readiness to develop relations based on the principles of good-neighbor relations and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, as well as the undertaking of fundamental responsibilities regarding permitting armed activities and other hostile activities from the territory of one against the other.

2. The DRA Government once again asks Afghans who are, for various reasons, temporarily living in Pakistan and the territories of other neighboring countries to return to their homeland. In accordance with the general amnesty declared in the first government statement dated 1 January 1980, and the subsequent statement, they will be accorded respect and their freedom and complete immunity guaranteed. They will be free to choose the place where they wish to live and their occupation, and all necessary facilities will be provided for them.

The DRA Government asks the authorities of Pakistan and those of the other neighboring countries to provide necessary facilities for the return of these persons to Afghanistan. Notwithstanding this, should some Afghans not wish to return to their homeland, then issues concerning them could also be solved in the course of bilateral talks.

3. As soon as the DRA Government arrives at solutions acceptable to both parties as pointed out in the first and second proposals, and as soon as relations are restored between Afghanistan and its neighbors, the DRA Government will be ready to consider other issues relating to bilateral relations, including those issues which formed the subject of long-standing disputes.

4. The DRA Government, in proposing bilateral talks with its neighbor countries without any preconditions, earnestly expects that after the start of these talks that hostile activities against Afghanistan would be discontinued. While starting proceedings for a political solution, practical measures should be taken to prove that armed interventions and other forms of interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are being halted by the governments that participate in such talks.

5. The DRA Government is of the belief that apart from a series of bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Afghanistan and Iran, necessary political guarantees by certain governments that may be acceptable to Afghanistan and other participants of bilateral agreements should be regarded as an inalienable part of the political solution. This, in the view of the DRA, could include the Soviet Union and the United States.

The basis of such guarantees should be that the guaranteeing countries respect these bilateral agreements between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran and protect them within their respective jurisdictions. As far as the United States is concerned, such guarantees ought to comprise clearly stated obligations regarding the banning of subversive activities against Afghanistan, including activities being launched from the territory of other countries.

6. The DRA Government declares that within the framework of a political solution, the question of the withdrawal of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan ought to be resolved also. [Word indistinct] and guaranteeing that military aggression and other forms of interventions in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are not repeated will remove the factors which forced the Government of Afghanistan to ask the Soviet Union to dispatch the said contingents to its territory.

Specifically, the issue of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan relates to the solution of the question of effective guarantees in connection with bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and Afghanistan and Iran.

While the DRA Government shares the concern of other countries over increased U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, it supports the relevant proposals on turning this region into a region of peace and the dissolution of all military bases there and backs measures aimed at the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of its security.

While putting forward these proposals for a political solution, the DRA Government once again announces that issues pertaining to the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed or solved without the participation of the Government of Afghanistan or by ignoring it. Simultaneously, the DRA Government considers as beneficial the efforts of other governments to ease the way for the beginning of talks. In this connection, the DRA Government welcomes and supports the initiative of the Republic of Cuba in its capacity as president of the nonaligned movement as well as its bona fide efforts.

The DRA Government hopes that the basic program for a political solution as proposed by Afghanistan will be met with understanding and favorable reaction by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The DRA Government anticipates that its proposals regarding the normalization of relations with Pakistan will be met with the constructive and positive reaction of the Government of Pakistan. In this way, it will be possible to make a practical start to the solution of the above issues through negotiations.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL FOR BORDER TALKS

LD142240 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the USSR headed by Ambassador (Zaykin) today arrived in Kabul to take part at the 19th round of border talks between Afghanistan and the USSR. At Kabul international airport, the general director of geology and cartography of the Prime Ministry, the head of the Afghan delegation at these talks, Engineer Ghawsoddin, and members of the Afghan delegation welcomed the Soviet delegation.

CABINET RESOLUTION ON 1980 DEVELOPMENT PLAN REPORTED

LD142156 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan about the socioeconomic developments plan for the year 1359 [21 March 1980-20 March 1981] it has been stated that despite a series of difficulties and problems encountered, due to subversive activities of the antinational elements with the collaboration of international imperialism, in the way of sound development of Afghanistan in the peaceful work of the people of Afghanistan the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been able to achieve relative successes during the year 1358 [21 March 1979-20 March 1980].

The socioeconomic plan for the year 1359, that is the current year, has been devised within the framework of the basic guidelines of the 5-year plan in the light of the basic lines of revolutionary duties of the state and based on the statement of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in his historic speech of 27 December 1979 concerning the policy of the government and with the cooperation of the ministries and government departments responsible for implementation of the plan and the central organs of planning.

By applying logical principles and efficient utilization of domestic financial resources, ensuring a system of harmony with the national interests, further assimilation of manpower, creation of vast opportunities for the creation and effective use of the natural resources have been anticipated in the plan. The implementation of the plan in 1359 following the basic directives of the 5-year socioeconomic development plan is a serious and effective step for the elimination of economic backwardness of the country, creation of a sound atmosphere conducive to the realization of the progressive social changes.

Thus, for the attainment of its lofty aims the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolves the following: First, the report of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand about the plan for the year 1359 presented to the Council of Ministers; [passage as heard] second, basic indicators of the socioeconomic development of the country in the state economic sector for 1359; and third, the volume of investment in the development projects by different ministries and government departments.

With the approval of these points the Council of Ministers issued a series of [word indistinct] directives for the better implementation of the development plan for 1359 to the ministries and government so that they can act accordingly and with a revolutionary and patriotic spirit.

KARMAL GREETS CITIZENS OF NANGARHAR, QANDAHAR

Nangarhar Meeting 14 May

LD142204 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Nezamoddin Tahzib, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and member of the Revolutionary Council, conveyed the warm and sincere greetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to the people, ulema and toilers of Besud, Khosh Gonbad, Hadah and lower Konarha districts at meetings today and yesterday with these people held at the [Nangarhar] governorate headquarters and at the 11th Division of Nangarhar. At these meetings, Nezamoddin Tahzib cast light on the high aims of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage.

Nezamoddin Tahzib spoke at length on the friendly and good-neighbor relations between free and independent Afghanistan and the USSR and said: The limited Soviet military contingents have come to our country at the request of the DRA Government in order to repel imperialist aggressions, and our persecuted and hard-working people welcome this timely fraternal assistance of the USSR.

In response, one person spoke on behalf of the people of these regions and on behalf of the ulema of Jalalabad and the lower Konarha, and while expressing thanks for the beneficial measures of his progressive government and welcoming the disinterested assistance of the USSR he expressed readiness to defend the honor of the homeland and the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

Qandahar Meeting 14 May

LD142340 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Warm greetings and sincere and heartfelt best wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] were today conveyed by 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture, to the hard-working citizens of Qandahar city at a meeting held in the hall of the Qandahar Hotel. They were reciprocated by enthusiastic applause of the audience.

Later the minister of information and culture outlined the values of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage and explained the aims of our progressive and revolutionary government for the welfare and prosperity of the people.

In response, the noble people of Qandahar expressed support for the beneficial and revolutionary measures of the DRA Government, which are taking place in the interest of the toilers of the homeland.

ARMY WEEKLY MAKES DEBUT ON SAWR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK141655 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, 29 April (BAKHTAR)--A new periodical has made its debut. Entitled HAQIQAT-I-SARBAZ, it is the central organ of the Ministry of National Defence, published weekly at the present but as a daily in the near future.

Its first issue was put out on the occasion of the second anniversary of glorious Sawr Revolution, containing a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and DRA prime minister, part of which reads:

Prior to the victory of Sawr Revolution under the rotten feudal regimes, no one could talk about an army newspaper. Because the then rulers feared that such publications would mobilise and politically awaken the army and unite the troops with masses.

The message congratulates the staff and readers of HAQIQAT-I-SARBAZ wishing them further successes in carrying out their heavy responsibilities.

The first issue editorial notes that the weekly would soon be run as a daily, keeping the readers informed about the DRA internal and external policies, the RC decrees, decisions and resolutions, DRA Government, National Defence Ministry and its political department directives.

The editorial board has expressed thanks for the special attention paid by General Rafi'. minister of national defence and Gol Aqa, president of political affairs department in that ministry, in helping the publication make its debut.

The special issue of army quarterly is also published on the occasion of the second anniversary of Sawr Revolution. The cover carries the emblem, the nation/state flag, the PDPA red standard and the photos depicting the flag hoisting ceremonies by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and DRA prime minister.

The quarterly also carries interesting articles on the second anniversary of Sawr Revolution and the new phase and reports on domestic and foreign topics and a documented report on release of prisoners as well as literary ones.

NEW TIMES SAYS CIA STILL INTERFERING IN AFGHANISTAN

BK141700 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "CIA Continues Interfering in DRA Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Immediately after the Sawr Revolution was staged by the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] of Afghanistan with the help of the heroic armed forces and the support of the noble people of Afghanistan, imperialists started to resort to various vile designs and subversive activities to curb the advancement of the Sawr Revolution and its gains.

The people of Afghanistan have been witnessing that, in the light of the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution, the PDPA, the vanguard of the workers class, adopted revolutionary measures to translate the aspiration of the revolution into action. Along with these measures, which were undertaken in the interest of the majority of toiling people in Afghanistan, the internal and external reactionary forces led by the agents of U.S. imperialism, made all efforts to topple down the regime brought to power as a result of the Sawr Revolution.

CIA gave fresh impetus to its activities in the region and inside Afghanistan. It stepped up its vile designs with the help of its agents in Afghanistan. It helped Amin to grab power through unchivalrous deceptive plots, dealing the Sawr Revolution a heavy blow. Under the imperialist design Amin, the ageny of CIA, spurned the national and religious traditions of our heroic working people employing treacherous methods to persecute the innocent people and a large number of PDPA members and intelligentsia.

In the same way the exploiters and reactionaries who had lost their privileges as a result of Sawr Revolution and were deceived by the enemies our our people fell prey to the designs of the imperialists led by CIA.

As described by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of the RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister of DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] following the Sawr Revolution "allegations, drugging public opinion, economic blockade, subversion, creating hunger and devastations, temptations and threats, intimidation and terror, robbery and plunder comprise the methods used by international imperialist reaction in its collusion with counterrevolution."

World imperialism and international reaction in cooperation with the reactionaries of the region began to carry out vast propaganda against the Sawr Revolution and its gains. They voiced all shameless lies and fabrications and slanders against the Sawr Revolution trying to bring it to failure and put reaction on power.

According to an announcement made by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY which was carried in the Kabul NEW TIMES and other newspapers yesterday, evidences are found which indicate that CIA continues its interferences in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with an attempt to bring to stop the revolutionary changes taking place, especially under the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

According to information obtained as a result of interrogating certain elements, it is revealed that in 1977 CIA stepped up its efforts to intensify its imperialist domination over Afghanistan and undermine Afghan-Soviet relations. CIA subversive activities were further intensified after the victory of the great Sawr Revolution in an attempt to put into effect the U.S. imperialist designs and plans aimed at dealing a heavy blow to the progressive regime in Afghanistan.

It is a matter of regret to note that there has been close contact between the CIA espionage operation leaders and high ranking officials of Pakistan including Agha Shahi, foreign relations advisor to General Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan.

In collaboration with the Pakistan Central Intelligence Agency the CIA worked out U.S.-Pak espionage plans against the revolutionary Afghanistan. Under these plans CIA espionage figures tried their best to unite and organise counterrevolutionary groups against DRA.

Deploring the subversive and espionage activities of U.S. imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, we are fully convinced that all the vile designs of U.S. imperialism will be doomed to failure as the DRA Government is alert against the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and Sawr Revolution. The final victory will be with the PDPA and the people of Afghanistan, who are forging ahead to build a new society in which every one will lead a prosperous life.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

AFP Reports CSSR Troops Arrive

BK141455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1444 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 May (AFP)--Afghan rebel leader claimed today that 5,000 Czechoslovak troops had arrived in Afghanistan about 10 days ago to reinforce the Russian military strength.

Mohammed Amin Wakman, secretary-general of the Afghan Social Democrat Party, told a press conference that the Afghan freedom-fighters were "now fighting the Warsaw Pact."

Mr Wakman, who confirmed the second anti-Russian uprising in Kabul in late April, predicted that "a new intensive phase of the resistance" would begin on May 22, first day of the "Jouza" month.

Mr Wakman said that, in the new phase, his party and other anti-Russian elements would "take strong and collective steps to frustrate the military actions of the Russians." He gave no reason why May 22 had been chosen for the launching of the new phase.

Mr Wakman, whose Social Democrat Party was first banned by former President Mohammad Daud, said there were 12,000 Afghan refugees in India. He added that the Indian authorities had not prevented them from "speaking against the Russian puppet, (Prime Minister) Babrak Karmal."

AFP: Rebels Encircle Government Troops

BK141729 Hong Kong AFP In English 1726 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Peshawar, northern Pakistan, 14 May (AFP)--Afghan insurgents encircled 800 government troops in the eastern Afghan Paktia Province two days ago and were resisting all attempts to break out, the Islamic Revolution Movement claimed here today.

The movement's president, Syed Ahmed Gilani, said that the mojahedin had destroyed three of the encircled troops' tanks and had hopes of forcing the entire unit to surrender. He added however that the unit, apparently trapped while moving to a new position, had been reinforced by Soviet assault helicopters.

Rebel Leader Interviewed

LD141329 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 8 May 80 p 17

[Torbjorn Faerovik report "Militant Afghan on Norway Visit: The Struggle Continues"]

[Text] He did not look exactly like a warrior, the well-dressed guerrilla representative who yesterday appeared at Grunerlokka Folkets Hus to brief the Oslo press on the situation in his homeland. But (Majibullah Roshan) from the liberation "Fighting Mojahedin Organization) was no less militant for that. He predicted a hot summer for the Soviet occupying forces, and said that the various resistance organizations are increasingly joining forces to combat the common enemy.

"Many have claimed that the Russian soldiers will find their task easier when the snow disappears from the Afghan mountains, but this is not correct," (Majibullah Roshan) assured us.

"We are convinced that the warm season will give us a number of advantages. Not only will we be able to move with greater ease, but it will also be easier to receive the necessary supplies on which we are so dependent. Because the guerrilla movement has great financial problems, guerrilla soldiers have been very badly clothed this winter. Many have, for example, been forced to cope in the cold climate without shoes on their feet. When the resistance has had success in the last few weeks, it has been due not least to the warmer weather."

(Majibullah Roshan) is the foreign representative of the "Fighting Mojahedin," an organ-organization which claims to have 4,000 armed troops. Unlike most of the other Afghan guerrilla organizations, it has its headquarters inside Afghanistan, not in Pakistan or Iran.

"Perhaps our organization is not so well known, but it plays quite an important role in the war of resistance," (Roshan) said, and stressed that the final aim of the struggle was to set up an Islamic republic opposed to both superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. He does not think, however, that this republic will be a copy of Khomeyni's regime in Iran. The differences in mentality and traditions between Afghanistan and Iran are too great for that.

The Afghan mission denied catergorically the claims that countries lake China, Pakistan, Egypt and the United States are supplying the guerrillas with arms and other materials.

"The majority of countries in the world give us their political support, but no government is giving us material support. The peoples of Pakistan and Iran have supplied us arms, food and clothing, but neither Khomeyni nor Ziaul Haq has helped us."

[Question] Do you regret that help from abroad has been so little?

"It is possible to get arms into Afghanistan, but hitherto the guerrillas have won most of their weapons from the Soviet occupying forces. We do not say no to foreign aid in the form of arms, but we consider it important that we rely on our own strength," (Majibullah Roshan) replied diplomatically.

According to (Roshan) the Afghan guerrilla organizations have now liberated almost 80 percent of the country's territory, a claim that many experts would want to dispute. At the same time it is possible to claim that some parts of the country have never needed liberating, since the Soviet soldiers have by no means succeeded in occupying the whole country. In addition (Roshan) was in no position to say how much of the country was under the control of the "Fighting Mojahedin" or how many people live in those areas.

There is in existence today a host of resistance organizations inside and outside Afghanistan--a situation which is largely due to the tangle of ethnic antagonisms in the country. (Roshan) was able to inform us that the "Fighting Mojahedin" are somewhat different from the other organizations since they comprise members from varying ethnic backgrounds. The organization has attracted many intellectuals, for instance.

"The rifts between the different organizations in the resistance movement are a weakness in today's situation, but in our opinion things are moving in the right direction. As the struggle continues, political consciousness will grow stronger and with it national unity," the Afghan guerrilla representative concluded.

BRIEFS

BANK LOANS--The Afghan industrial development bank makes short term and long term loans to industrial firms both in the public and private sectors. The bank has made loans for 143 industrial projects. In a statement to a BAKHTAR correspondent, a bank official said the bank's loans to industrial establishments totaled 607,000,000 afghanis during the past year. The industrial establishments that have been assisted by the bank have utilized about 1.18 billion afghanis. [Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 May 80 GF]

USSR TO SUPPLY HEAVY WATER WITHOUT FULL SAFEGUARDS

BK141636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The Soviet Union is supplying India 250 tons of heavy water for its atomic powerplants without the precondition of full-scope safeguards. The other possible sources of heavy water supply, namely Canada and the United States, insist upon full-scope safeguards. According to PTI the supply under contract is expected to begin shortly. This is in addition to the 200 tons of heavy water secured from the Soviet Union under a contract 4 years ago. That was for the Rajasthan atomic powerplant and the contract was finalized after Canada terminated its cooperation with India in May 1976.

The safeguards governing the supply of heavy water from the Soviet Union are covered under an agreement concluded between India and the International Atomic Energy Agency 3 years ago. These safeguards are said to be similar to the ones which cover the supply to the Tarapur plant under the agreement signed by India, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency 9 years ago.

PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INDIAN AID TO PALESTINIANS

BK141435 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 May (AFP)--India has agreed to assist in the economic rehabilitation of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and other countries, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) disclosed here today. Ahmed Dijani, who is heading a PLO team to the first India-PLO joint economic committee discussions being held here, said an Indian team would leave this month for Lebanon to study prospects for setting up small scale units to employ the refugees.

Mr Dijani added that India and the PLO were looking for a formula for economic cooperation between India and the Arab League. Stating that the league had similar arrangements with European countries, he said the India-Arab League formula would be worked out at the next meeting of the joint committee in some Arab country.

Later Mr Dijani had a meeting with Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. He had told reporters before meeting Mr Rao that he would be handing over a letter to the foreign minister from PLO [leader] Yasir 'Arafat addressed to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. He did not indicate what was the letter about.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW150032 Hong Kong AFP in English 1917 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 14 (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said tonight that India was making all possible efforts to avert escalation of the cold war on Afghanistan into a real war. Referring to the issue while speaking at a poll meeting in Bombay, Mrs. Gandhi said India was opposed to interference in the affairs of another country.

Mrs. Gandhi had said, during talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Belgrade, where they were among the world leaders attending the funeral of President Tito, that India would be willing to mediate in the Afghan crisis but, it would have to be preceded by careful preparations.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED SYMPOSIUM

OW150034 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, May 14 (AFP)--Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao today called on non-aligned nations to redouble efforts to eliminate interference by great powers "whether it be the presence of foreign troops or massive arms induction." Speaking at an Indo-Yugoslav symposium on non-alignment here, Mr. Rao also warned non-aligned nations of the danger of the movement being used "as a vehicle or instrument for the propagation of any single ideology or for the promotion of the interests of any great power, directly or indirectly."

Without mentioning either the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan or the efforts of Cuba to take the non-aligned movement closer to the Soviet Union, Mr. Rao said, "As it is we have enough differences to be resolved among ourselves and cannot afford to import into our midst controversies between super powers, thereby losing our unity and identity and perhaps our independence."

GONSALVES REPORTEDLY TO VISIT BEIJING THIS MONTH

BK150833 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 May (AFP)--A high level Indian diplomatic mission headed by the secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves will visit Beijing later this month to make groundwork for normalising and harmonizing relations between India and China, the independent English daily TIMES OF INDIA reported today.

"The decision to send Mr Gonsalves to Beijing assumes special significance in the context of recent developments (the Belgrade meeting between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng) and also in the context of current Indian endeavour to attain a broader consensus on the conflicting issues threatening peace and security in Asia," the TIMES said in an exclusive dispatch.

Mr Gonsalves, who is in charge of the east Asian desk in the ministry will have talks with top Chinese leaders and will also finalize details and schedule of a visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Huang Hua to India, likely to take place in September or October, the newspaper said.

"There are indications about Chinese appreciation of India's capacity to ensure stability and peace in the whole region... Unlike in the past there has lately been a distinct shift in its policy in regard to regional development which concerns India... The process of normalization of relations among countries of the region can be said to have suffered in the past because of Chinese attempts to exploit the situation with a view to hurting India," the TIMES said.

There have been a systematic campaign going on in government-controlled and also partly in the private news media in India, strongly calling for normalization of relations with Beijing. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's newspaper NATIONAL HERALD came out with editorials twice during the last fortnight suggesting that the two Asian neighbours should forget the past and start afresh to become good friends. The only exception was the pro-Moscow paper PATRIOT which warned Mrs Gandhi not to fall in the Chinese "trap."

Meanwhile, the editor of the TIMES OF INDIA Mr Inder Malhotra said in a writeup published today that improvement of Sino-Indian relations was linked with the Indo-Pakistan relations. "China cannot wish to lose the enormous leverage they have acquired in Pakistan over the years... (The Chinese) attempt is to improve relations with India, promote, if possible, an understanding between India and Pakistan and at the same time retain the special position in Pakistan that they have so far enjoyed," Mr Malhotra said.

"For its part India wants a rapprochement with both China and Pakistan without in any way impairing its excellent bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, especially the Soviet understanding of Indian security," the editor said. "The policy planners here feel that the efforts to befriend both China and Pakistan are well worth making though their success cannot be taken for granted.

"The next important phase in the India-China dialogue will begin with Mr Huang Hua's visit to New Delhi by early October... Pakistani President Ziaul Haq's foreign policy advisor may come earlier. But whether any progress can be expected during his talks with the Indian leaders will depend largely on what Pakistan does or does not do at this week's conference of Islamic foreign ministers in the Pakistani capital," the editor commented.

GONSALVES HOLDS TALKS IN SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA

For reports on the talks between External Affairs Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves and the foreign affairs ministers of Singapore and Malaysia, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 12 and 15 May issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

No Action Taken Against Foreigners

BK150337 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Agency reports from Assam say that the sponsors of the current agitation there have asked their units and the people not to take any action against the foreigners for the time being. Earlier the agitators had said that they will take action for the detection and deportation of foreigners if the center fails to solve the issue by today.

Meanwhile, in a pressnote the Assam government has said that certain interested persons are issuing forms and asking people to fill them up with details about their antecedents. This is being done with the obvious purpose of determining whether the persons are foreigners. The government asked the people to be vigilant against such activities. Nobody except authorized government officers can legitimately seek information from the people to getsuch forms filled. The pressnote says that anybody resorting to such illegitimate action will be doing so at his own risk.

Manipur Curfews Relaxed

BK141634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] In Manipur, with the relaxation of curfew in greater Imphal including (Tangal Bazaar) and Telepatti areas, the situation appears normal today. In (Tangal Bazaar) where curfew was imposed for the last 16 days, people were seen moving freely for the first time today. Shops were open and traders started their business with ease. The curfew will be relaxed for 1 more hour from tomorrow in (Tangal Bazaar) and Telepatti areas. It will be from 0800 to 1700 instead of today's 0800 to 1600. (Jeband) subdivision has also been brought under curfew where it will be in force from 2000 to 0400. Authorities say this is being done as a precautionary measure.

In a broadcast from the Imphal station of All-India Radio this evening, Manipur Chief Minister Dorendra Singh has appealed to the separatist elements in the state to give up their ideas. He told them that the union government will do everything possible to maintain the country's integrity whatever may be the cost. The separatist path is self-destructive and will only lead to hardships and difficulties for the common people.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Conference Secretary General Arrives

BK150317 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has said: Although the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers conference has a long list there are but six or seven issues which will have particular attention. These include the situation in Afghanistan, Iran, the Gulf as well as the Palestinian problems.

Talking to newsmen on arrival in Islamabad this afternoon to attend the conference, he said after the American veto on the Palestinian resolution in the UN Security Council, the members of the conference would ask for a special meeting of the UN General Assembly on the rights of the Palestinians for self-determination. The secretary general said the situation in the Gulf and the presence of the American Navy in the area is a serious matter. He said we want to see this area free from superpowers presence.

Referring to the nonalined movement, the secretary general said the efforts of the Islamic countries would be directed to ve the movement from the superpower's antagonism.

Replying to a question, he said the membership of Afghanistan stands suspended because of the presence of foreign troops in that country and it has no right to participate in the conference. In reply to another question, Habib Chatti said he had discussed many items on the agenda of the conference with leaders of several Muslim countries visited by him before coming to Pakistan. He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the conference would be very successful, like the previous one in Islamabad. The conference, he added, would also review the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary session of the conference.

Meanwhile, more delegates have arrived in Islamabad to attend the conference. Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, on his arrival, said he is hopeful that the conference will strengthen relations between Islamic countries and achieve good results for the Islamic world. Referring to a question about the collective defense system of the Muslim countries, he said his country is in favor of such a system. He said his country favored a sovereign and independent Afghanistan and was against any intervention in any country. Leader of the Omani delegation (Yusuf Abdallah al-Alvi) hoped that the conference would concentrate on measures leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The other delegates who arrived today are from Indonesia, Somalia, Iraq, Iran, Senegal, Turkey, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen as well as Islamic Secretariat. The latest arrivals include foreign minister of Zambia (Lamin Katam Jiwam) [as heard]. Secretary General of the Islamic Council of Europe (Salim Azam) also arrived.

Chatti Remarks

BK150416 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has said the proposal for a collective defense of Islamic countries will be discussed by the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN report that the idea was first proposed by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq during his inaugural address at the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in January. According to the news agency, he told newsmen in Islamabad that the proposal for a collective defense would be included in the conference agenda.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, who was present on the occasion, said Libya supports the idea. He said the Islamic world is faced with many problems and threats which could be countered through joint efforts.

Agenda Discussed

BK150157 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The senior officials of the member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference, at their 4-hour meeting, today adopted 8 of the 40 political items of the draft provisional agenda for submission to the Islamic foreign ministers conference opening in Islamabad on Saturday afternoon. The meeting also decided to recommend to the conference that general debate should be dispensed with on those issues on which the stand of the member states is well known, and instead specific and concrete proposals should be put forward concerning these issues. The discussions in the political, economic, cultural and other committees should only be focused on specific proposals. This was stated by chairman of the officials committee Niaz A. Naik of Pakistan while briefing newsmen after the conclusion of today's session.

He said at today's meeting the senior officials also considered the program of the inaugural session and decided to recommend to the foreign ministers that the session should commence at 4 p.m. [1100 GMT] on Saturday [17 May], in view of the meeting of the Jerusalem committee being held on the morning of the same day. Besides the inaugural address by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, there would be a vote of thanks by the leaders of three subregional delegations from Africa, Asia and the Arab countries.

In accordance with established practice, the leader of the host country--Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi--will be elected chairman of the conference. Two vice chairmen, the rapporteur general of the conference and the chairman of the drafting committee would also be elected. Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti will formally take the oath of office.

The senior officials today also recommended to the foreign ministers that on the first day the president of the conference should be authorized to send a message of felicitations on behalf of the Islamic conference to Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe on the independence of that country. It was also recommended by the senior officials that a message of condolence should also be sent by the president of the conference to the people and Government of Yugoslavia on the sad demise of Marshal Tito.

The senior officials also addressed themselves to some of the other items of the 90-item draft provisional agenda. He said [words indistinct] resuming their meeting tomorrow morning to take up the remaining items of the draft provisional agenda, which he described as extraordinarily heavy in view of the limited time available to the conference.

Assistant Secretary General of the Islamic Secretariat (Kasim Zuheri), who also briefed newsmen, while replying to questions, said the Secretariat has received a request from the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan to attend the conference. He pointed out that Afghanistan's membership was suspended by the extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad in January last.

He said this request would be studied by the foreign ministers. (Zuheri) said besides Palestine, Jerusalem and the Middle East, the conference would consider the problem of Afghanistan, which had assumed added importance in view of the continued Soviet occupation of that country. He emphasized that if the Muslim countries did not tackle this problem, there would be dangerous developments in this region. He said the conference would also discuss the Iranian question.

The assistant secretary general said besides the political issues the conference would deal with about 20 economic problems and as many cultural matters for insuring increased co-operation among the Muslim countries as well as the world at large.

Goals of Conference

BK150715 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 14 May 80

[Safdar Bernaz commentary]

[Text] Senior officials of the participating countries in the forthcoming 11th session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference have begun regular meetings (?for preparing) the agenda and draft of declaration on important issues for consideration at the main conference which begins on May 17. Meeting after its emergency session on the Afghan issue in January, the Islamic foreign ministers have had before them a very heavy agenda which will include several specific items in the context of the deteriorating international situation, especially in this part of the world.

One of the main tasks before the conference will be to carry forward the work of the January session to find a solution for the crisis created by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Of equal importance will be the task to evolve a consensus on the Middle East and Palestine situations. Senior officials will prepare a draft of resolutions (?by) which the conference will demand immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands, the return of Jerusalem to Arabs and the restoration of the inalienable right of the Palestinians including the right of establishing an independent Palestinian state in their own homeland. The conference will reiterate its stand against all forms of (?racism) and colonialism, offer its full support to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa, besides supporting the demands of the Muslim community in Cyprus.

A new item of far-reaching importance that has been added on the agenda relates to the concept of collective security of the Islamic umma [community]. There is a growing consciousness about the new dangers created by the (?dangerous) superpower rivalry to establish their zones of hegemony in crucial regions of the world. The recent superpower race in building up their respective armadas in the Indian Ocean close to the Gulf area poses the greatest danger to the peace in the region. This is also a cause of acute concern for the sovereignty and stability of the countries in the region, which are all Islamic countries.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference is likely to consider a resolution for adoption declaring the Gulf a zone of peace free from superpower rivalry. Such a declaration may help contribute toward defusing the situation in the Gulf and further help remove the threat of instability and open conflict from the area. This is essential so that the countries in the region are in a position to determine their policies without outside interference.

By promoting the Gulf as a zone of peace free from the superpower rivalry, it is hoped that the ground will be paved for promoting the concept of collective security of the Islamic umma in a [words indistinct]. This will include not only military cooperation but also steps to guard against the danger of economic and political exploitation and cultural penetration.

The Islamic foreign ministers may find it worthwhile to consider the question of declaring the Indian Ocean as a whole nuclear weapons-free zone and proper guarantee for the security of nonnuclear weapon states.

The conference will follow up the previous decisions about economic cooperation with a review of the progress in this respect. While the goal of creating an economic community of the Islamic states has been set as a long term objective, some initiative can be taken in promoting trade among the Islamic countries. Joint ventures in various fields can also be considered on bilateral or multilateral basis among the Islamic states with various degree of economic and industrial levels with each participating country. Such cooperation will prove highly beneficial to the Islamic states concerned. These arrangements can form a basis for further economic collaboration leading to the creation of conditions for establishing an economic community of the Islamic states or an Islamic common market.

Problems faced by the non oil-exporting Islamic countries will also be on the agenda. Ways and means of reducing difficulties due to oil should be found to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

AFP Reports Further Details

OW142354 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, May 14 (AFP)--The forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference will approve a 20-million dollar outlay from the Islamic Solidarity Fund for various social and regional problems in Moslem countries, conference sources said here today. Priority payments from the fund would be for "disasters and catastrophes" in the Islamic world, building mosques, hospitals and schools, propagation of Islam, promotion of scientific research, protection of Moslem youth, the fight against the "Judaisation of Jerusalem," help to minorities, and setting up Islamic universities in Africa.

Meanwhile, the conference's Jerusalem committee, set up in 1975 to study development in the Israeli-occupied territory, will also meet on Saturday to finalize a report for the ministerial meeting. It will submit proposals for measures to be taken to face new developments regarding Israeli settlements in the area. The recommendations of the Islamic commission for economic, cultural and social affairs will also be considered by the conference.

AFP: GOVERNMENT REJECTS AFGHAN CALL FOR TALKS

BK151225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1200 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Islamabad, 15 May (AFP)--Pakistan today rejected a call by the Afghanistan Government for talks, saying it would not participate in any discussions until Soviet troops had been pulled out of the neighboring country. A government spokesman here also stressed that Afghanistan's neighbors could not "be expected to guarantee the cessation of the struggle of the Afghan people."

The spokesman was reacting to a TASS report that Kabul had called for separate talks with Iran and Pakistan that could lead to Soviet troops withdrawing from Afghanistan. Pakistan believed the Kabul government was indulging in a "propaganda exercise, rather than focusing on the real issues underlying the present crisis in Afghanistan," the spokesman said.

"The heart of the crisis is the massive intervention by a superpower to determine the outcome of an internal conflict," he added. "This has led to popular resistance across the entire length and breadth of the country, and the capital of Afghanistan itself has witnessed popular uprisings and most recently demonstrations by a large body of students, including young girls."

While the Pakistani Government needed to see the "authentic text" of the TASS statement before giving its "considered views," Islamabad believed that "the return of peace and tranquillity in Afghanistan depends on national reconciliation rather than agreements with neighboring states," the spokesman said. Pakistan's policy remained one of non-interference. Islamabad had called for an international inspection of Afghan refugee camps on Pakistani territory and suggested that a peace-keeping force be stationed on the Afghan side of the border to ensure against any outside interference, he added.

"Pakistan is willing to participate in any international effort that will facilitate the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan," he said, adding that he hoped the Islamic conference, opening here Saturday [17 May], will be able to decide a course of action "conducive to an early political solution to the Afghan problem." The spokesman reiterated that the Islamic Conference, which held an extraordinary meeting here in January, "enjoins the member states not to have any relations with it (Kabul) until the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan." Islamabad will "welcome the resumption of dialogue with any government in power in Afghanistan once the Soviet troops withdraw from that country," the spokesman said.

PRESIDENT HAQ RECEIVES VISITING OMAN DEPUTY PREMIER

BK140122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Oman's Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs Sa'id Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, now visiting Pakistan, called on the president yesterday evening and stayed with him for some time.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT SENDS LETTER TO HAQ

BK140122 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bangladesh Agriculture Minister retired Maj Gen Nurul Islam had a meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi yesterday evening and delivered a letter to the president from President Ziaur Rahman.

LIBYANS CREATE PEOPLE'S BUREAU IN ISLAMABAD

BK131526 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, a group of Libyan nationals in Pakistan have taken over control of the Libyan Embassy in Islamabad and converted it to a people's popular bureau. The agency says that Libyan embassies in New Delhi and 15 other capitals have similarly been taken over in accordance with principles written in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's green book.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Statement on Hamadan Transfer

LD150302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in their 127th statement referring to the conspiracies hatched by the world-devouring America and the brave resistance shown by the nation of Iran under the leadership of the imam of the nation in neutralizing these tricks and conspiracies, addressing the people of Hamadan announced: In order to eliminate any conspiracy or excuse hatched and used by the archsatan and to prepare the spies for the day of trial, we decided to transfer a number of these spies to your city, Hamadan. Therefore, we ask all the noble residents, especially the committed and fighting clergy of that region, who are the thinkers of society and have fought side by side with the imam, and also the fighting youth of that area and dear brothers in the Guards Corps to extend the necessary cooperation to the student brothers sent there from the espionage den in guarding these spies and to prepare them for the day of trial.

Americans Reportedly Arrested

LD141547 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 May 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent's report: "Two Americans Arrested in the Kavir Desert"]

[Text] Ardakan, Yazd--An American couple who entered Iran at Mir Javeh with West German passports and who were traveling toward Esfahan across the central desert have been arrested by Ardakan police.

The Americans, named as (Marian Tapper) and Axel (Manfred), were found to be carrying a 9-mm Walther pistol and 19 rounds of ammunition, as well as 151 grams of hashish, one reel of color film and several cassettes and German passports. The American couple were arrested aboard an oil tanker truck crossing the desert from Ardakan. The truck driver stated:

"The couple approached the road on foot from the desert (the central desert of Iran) making for Esfahan."

Inspection of their passports showed that they had entered Iran at the Bazargan border on 12,11 58 [11 February] and at Mir Javeh on 12,2,59 [2 May 1980].

Under interrogation, the American couple stated that they had spent several days visiting a friend in Zahedan and that they were going to Tehran. The friend mentioned by the couple has not yet been identified.

According to the KEYHAN correspondent's report, the detained Americans were removed to Yazd for investigations on Thursday morning and then sent back to Ardakan.

Interrogation of the arrested Americans is continuing at the Ardakan detention center.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEW 14 MAY

LD150216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2109 GMT 14 May 80

[Unidentified Correspondent's interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on 14 May--place not specified; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, the issue which has recently been in the public eye and has been brought to the attention of the president is that the army and the Corps of Revolution Guards in Kordestan, and particularly in Sanandaj, have achieved remarkable victories, and there, thanks to the decisiveness which is being currently employed at your instruction, noticeable progress has been made. I wish to ask your opinion about these achievements in general and the causes of this victory and on the whole about the remarkable achievements which have been made. Also, what policy will you be implementing in the future for the development of Kordestan, following the completion of the mopping-up operations by the armed forces?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I think that the fundamental victory was achieved by the inhabitants of Sanandaj and Kordestan themselves, that is by the people, despite the vast equipment which these counterrevolutionaries enjoyed--they had a vast array of equipment. You yourself must admit that the people must have known what fortified positions these people had built, even turning that place, that city into a redoubt. When the place fell this was because the people had used their discernment and choice and reached the conclusion that those people who claimed to be the defenders of the people in reality did not care all that much for the people and, therefore, it was best that they be left to their own devices. When this became clear these people were forced to give up the city and leave. Otherwise a city for which we fight by mere resolution without the wish of the people would not be capable of being liberated so soon.

[Question] In your opinion do the people closely cooperate toward that end?

[Answer] The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Sanandaj realized that these people did not tell the truth [words indistinct]. Well, these people imposed the war. But then people telephoned me from the United States itself (?that day) that the issue was (?something else) and that U.S. helicopters would come and bring arms for the Kurds plus for other places. Well, these people have imposed a war. [Words indistinct] in the city of Saqqez; well, he too has issued a statement to the effect that he joined forces with these war kindlers. Yes, these people imposed a war. And in this war we were neither willing to take nor did we take the initiative. And in this war we did not adopt that attitude which they thought we would, that we would definitely rush to deal a blow and destroy and that this would give rise to rancor. We said to our troops adopt an attitude, as far as is possible, that will cause the least damage [words indistinct]. For instance, we told them not to bombard the city from above or fire any cannon. We told them to surround the city. We would lose more martyrs this way, but the inhabitants would suffer less, their houses would suffer less. Here, I was informed that this was surgery and was, therefore, painful. And I spent many days worried because of the prospects that the people might be hurt and their wives and children might be hurt.

Now the whole of the city is liberated, and it should appreciate liberty. It itself should defend its own liberty. Firstly, (?we realize) that the city council was set up and the city council was also elected. We did not overthrow that city council. We accorded it respect. But it was those armed groups that disrupted the council and killed some of its members.

When there was an election campaign for the presidency of Iran, I volunteered for that task because of the hardship of the situation and not because of any desire for that post and [words indistinct], but at the same time I said that I would not give up a single span or single finger's breadth of the soil of Iran to secession whereby the government's sovereignty would not be operative there. And I have acted along these lines. The Majlis has not yet begun its work and, thanks be to God, we have either succeeded or have gotten close to succeeding in reestablishing government sovereignty in the Torkaman Sahra region, where they had removed government sovereignty, and in the western region of the country, particularly in the province of Kordestan. We hope to establish this sovereignty.

[Question] Would that be contrary to autonomy in the Islamic meaning of the word whereby the inhabitants of every place should themselves control their own affairs?

[Answer] We think not. This does not run contrary to the government's sovereignty. Therefore, we have agreed to the six principles, those six articles which were proposed to us with their amendments. We then delegated Mr Foruhar to pursue the matter and to bring about the conditions for their signature. The people of Kordestan can rest assured that we will act in accordance with our promise. We have also earmarked a budget for the development of that place and we will begin the development as soon as possible so that all the damage may be repaired. Responsible government officials have their duties and budgets for repairing the destruction. And the destruction which has taken place fortunately, as they reported to me today, is much less than that imagined in the first place.

What remains now is the good will by these groups [words indistinct], but there are certain groups which do not believe in goodwill. From the theoretical, scientific and realistic standpoint contradictions do not emerge within a tribe without participation by an outside element. It follows, therefore, that if foreign elements had not interfered in Kordestan, nobody would have had a nosebleed. There might be those few in Kordestan who wish to do such things. These people lie to the people if they say that the government does not care for the inhabitants of Kordestan and does not care for its fellow compatriots as much as the Iraqi Ba'thists or the Americans.

Instead these people should campaign to be elected by the people. Then they can come here and according to the law and within their limits of authority they can act. They do not need firearms. They do not need guns or different kinds of rifles or missiles or mortar launchers. What they are doing here is in itself evidence proving that these are only excuses. (?They have not even proposed) anything. How could we oppose them if they have not even made an proposals? They should at least have started their operation without attacking, killing and disarming first. If they had not achieved anything, only then should they have attacked. [short passage indistinct]

[Question] Have any steps been taken to prevent the transfer of all this heavy armament through our borders?

[Answer] Any action should be in the form of a plan to be implemented to close the borders. This plan has been prepared. We are waiting to make the groups in Kordestan know that we will act decisively. We will not allow them to do whatever they want. We realize that if we act decisively the number of casualties will be kept at a minimum. Otherwise every day and for several years to come these people would be troubled by lack of security, weakness, [words indistinct] and corruption. But it one acts decisively then these problems would be solved once and for all. Here we should acknowledge the bravery, expertise and the skill of the military personnel and the guards and the Kurdish people themselves who put up a resistance with admirable bravery and determination. [Words indistinct] we wanted to show our serious inclination toward solving the problems facing the country through peaceful ways like discussions and mutual understanding. This, however, does not mean that if war is imposed on us (?we will not reply). That is why we should sincerely thank the army and the guards. Their martyrs are the martyrs of Islam and Iran. I will declare Friday as the day of Kordestan martyrs, and I invite all the people, all the congregations and Friday imams in all towns and cities to commemorate the memories of the martyrs of Kordestan be they Kurds or non-Kurds and pray to God to (?guide) us to follow the path of these martyrs.

[Question] The issue connected with the issue of Kordestan is the American instigations, especially the recent attack. This has posed questions for people. In addition to these, people are worried as to why the army did not show the proper diligence in this case to be able to detect the attack earlier. There is this doubt in the people's minds that there might be elements in the army who cooperate with American agents in these cases. Would you please explain your opinion on this issue as the commander in chief of all forces.

[Answer] If this kind of incident would only happen to our country, then we could ask why the army, guards and committees and the forces available were not able to detect this incident. The Americans, themselves, who had brought all that technical equipment with them, one of their helicopters crashed near Baft in Kerman Province and the rest were left on the ground after the crash. They did not even have time to destroy them. This should not be forgotten. This happened to the greatest technical power in the world--I do not think anybody would question this. They really are and there is no other power to top them in technical expertise. So do you think that there was a conspiracy that caused the Americans to face all those problems? Human disabilities are tens of times greater than His abilities. Secondly, the radars and such equipment were not invented by us. They gave them to the army which in turn was responsible for installing this equipment during the former regime. Now you might ask why we did not change the position of this equipment. Even if we had changed their position nothing would have changed, the points where they can pass through are known to them. Right now, the USSR is covering the United States and is continuously taking photographs of it and vice versa. Therefore, if you think that the United States would not notice if we had changed the position of the radars, you are mistaken. Therefore, they were able to pass through these blind points and land there. Several groups went there to study the area. [Words indistinct] who are responsible for the area between Kerman and Tabas, heard the planes and reported them but at Kerman airport [word indistinct] was turned off overnight.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Negligence? We can say that there have been hands at work who were preparing for these things, but this has not been proven yet.

[Question] Because of the issue of [words indistinct] therefore, would you please explain this question more fully?

[Answer] This group investigated the attack in detail and for a long time. If there were any question of this what would you have said if they had gone without [word indistinct], that is to say if they had come and taken everything with them during the night. [short passage indistinct] If they were to come after midnight one night in three helicopters with their pilots and take everything away, what would you say to that? Would you say that we ourselves had (?helped) them. Therefore, when they had filmed, the army staff, the commander in chief of the air force, was against this, but the army staff decided that since if they can start their operation at midnight when our forces resistance are not small then the people's anxiety would be greater. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Of course, excuse me, it should be said that the bombardment happened when the army was in control, when the army and the Guards Corps had surrounded the area.

[Answer] No, one of them.

[Question] One of the members was killed... [here Bani-Sadr and the reporter speak at the same time, making this passage indistinct]

[Answer] That is right, the investigations are being carried out, these are not causes for worry. Your question was whether they have a hand in the conspiracies. If we say that Americans do not have any spies in Iran it would be simplistic. They do have spies and many of them for that matter. Does not Russia have spies in America? Does not America in the USSR? They have had the government in their control here for 50 years. Of course, their elements are scattered here and there. This morning I received a phone call from America, and some one who had got his hands on some information told me that 96 Americans have been brought in and stationed in different locations, and there are going to be sabotage operations carried out in the next 2 weeks in towns, and they are going to create disturbances. Two helicopters have gone to Bakhtiyari region, and Kurds have received supplies of arms. Nineteen Iranians who have lived in America for many years have been sent to Iran to lead these operations. This is the information I received. This information should be followed by the officials responsible for security. They should follow a leader. They should discover the conspiracy and neutralize it. Now we might not succeed in neutralizing all of these conspiracies, but this does not mean that we are not pursuing it. We are pursuing these issues, but this should not be used to conclude that the whole of the army is [word indistinct] with spies. No, the whole of the army is fighting in Kordestan with devotion. If the army did not believe in its country it would not fight as such. The very fact that the army is fighting with such devotion is a gauge of its sincerity, and we do not have any evidence to persuade us to trust the army, especially since the reorganization of the army includes two parts: the elimination of financial discriminations in the army, dealing mainly with the salaries of NCO's. This consists of two plans: One was prepared by the financial office of the Ministry of Defense, the staff of the army, and the other was prepared by the NCO's themselves. The financial load is not considerable. They based the plan on the proposals given to them by the NCO's and it is nearly complete. This was the financial side of the reorganization of the army, the possiblity of growth and redirection was increased wherever possible.

Those who are Muslims approve of us. Who can claim that such NCO's [words indistinct] or can we say that all the skeleton of our army is (?corrupt). That is not the case. The organization of the army was such that when someone entered it he had to obey orders. When this organization is changed and the government is one that will not step outside its legal limits and is an Islamic one, in which every officer, NCO and soldier believes, then there will be no danger. Therefore, we should follow this line. We should not express a baseless lack of trust [words indistinct]. They want to create an atmosphere to paralyze our army where it is carrying out its holy duty of protecting the territorial integrity and unity of the country. They spread rumors and people should not believe these rumors. Officers and soldiers and NCO's should be encouraged. We can change and should improve the situation in the army only by reorganization, and God willing, we will have an army several times stronger and in the service of the aims of the people.

[Question] Another issue which should be discussed in connection with the country's other problems is the issue of the country's economy at present. You know that many of our economic problems have not been solved and even have increased. As you know yourself, our people elected you president because you are an economic theoretician who is able to bring about a productive economy in our society. We have read and studied your works, but what we are interested in is not just reading about a productive economy in books; we are really interested in having a productive economy in a productive society and to be able to bring it about. Thus, it is necessary to abolish colonialism and other such problems that we are facing at present. For exqmple, inflation is very high, the problem of housing which is related to the issue of economics is worse now, so much so that people have lost faith and are not prepared to rent their houses. These are all problems related to the economy. I would like to ask you what are you planning to do considering the fact that the people have placed trust in you to solve their economic problems?

[Answer] Economic affairs are based on three foundations. One is economic independence from foreign domination. This necessarily means that our revolution should progress in a direction in which the grounds for government activities and initiative are extended, both inside the country and abroad. If you act with your hands tied behind you, you will face problems. For example, let us say that you have 15 billion in exchange reserves; if you are not able to import machinery, naturally you will not be able to invest here. The results are obvious. The second part is mobilizing and developing the economy in order to provide people with jobs and activities. Since we have been plagued with conspiracies day and night, this has left us very little time to deal with this side of the people's lives. We have formed an economic crisis commission which has started working and will make decisions and implement them

The economy has prospered. Don't you remember how people would chase after jobs during the first days? It is not so now. They are busy working now. Do you not see that there is a shortage of cement and building materials? So there must be some sort of activity to cause these shortages, since you can not store bricks as you store gold.

[Question] Is it not because of a reduction in production, because levels of production have dropped?

[Answer] No, there has in fact been an increase in production and not a reduction. Gradually, putting the recent problems and sanctions aside, trust has been established and workers themselves have realized that this government is their government and it is working for them. If they allow this government, it will do even more for them. So they work and increase production, and this automatically causes activity to increase. Jobs are created and the work force is absorbed.

This is what has happened. On inflation, will you address this to Mr Saraf. This fact is quite obvious--that the money which was printed during the time of Azhari and Sharif Emami and given to people, thus doubling the amount of banknotes--these should be [words indistinct] people spend the money; when they do price rise. If we confront these problems properly, we should discover what will free us from foreign economic domination. At the same time, I will bring prices down inside the country, and we should implement this. We should remove the barriers along the way. Now Mr Saraf will... [interrupted]

[Question] Before Your Honor starts, it should be said that the pressure of inflation is on the low-income bracket and the oppressed masses, and this... [interrupted]

[Answer] Yes, and there again prices should be dealt with. Price increases as you know are related to luxury goods, which are goods used by the better-off groups. For example, during the time of Mosaddeq it was mainly luxury goods used by the well-off classes which increased in price. Those goods which were used by the low-income classes would not increase in price. The economic reasons for price rises should be studied and analyzed to see which goods rise in price.

[Question] One issue at present has caused concern among the people ever since the question of the economic embargo by America was put forward. The bazaar changed face the same day; for example, if you consider goods sales, all of a sudden the price of goods rose by several times and some bazaar merchants even hoarded some of the goods available in order to sell it at inflated prices later. These are things the people hold the government responsible for. They might not follow economic formulas, but they really depend on decisive action taken by the government to counter them. Why should this sort of thing happen? The pressure is precisely on the weak classes by the bazaar merchants' daily increases.

[Saraf] Our economy used to rely heavily on foreigners and still does. We should study the Iranian economy under different conditions.

In the case of a complete economic blockade, which we are studying in the crisis commission, we have plans. I will not announce them, but we will not wait for them to impose an economic blockade on us. We have plans to counter every eventuality, and considering the changes which will come about, these plans will come into operation.

BEHESHTI COMMENTS ON DISCUSSION OF PRIME MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT

LD142242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the chairman of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, today held a news conference and replied to questions from reporters.

Concerning the appointment of a prime minister, Dr Beheshti said: I do not believe that the issue of the approval of the Revolution Council concerning this matter is a difficult question.

The essential point is whether it is basically a correct thing to appoint a prime minister on the eve of the convening of the Majlis or not; especially when the appointment of the prime minister is based on the special approval of the imam, which may create worries that it would influence the free vote of the deputies in the Majlis. Moreover, how will a prime minister who starts his work now and who later wishes to choose his ministers and engage in activities define his program and his work? Will he have the assurance from now on that the Majlis will give a vote of confidence to him and to his program or will he not have this assurance; and in that case how successful will he be in his work? Therefore, these are basic issues and, naturally, one should not reach a decision concerning such important matters without paying sufficient attention to these points.

Concerning the Majlis, the deputies and the election results, Dr Beheshti said: The true composition of the Majlis will be made clear 2-3 months after the start of its work. What seems likely is that in the initial stages the majority of those who have been included in some definite lists have been elected, and they will have intellectual relations and cooperation with one another and that they will be very influential in organizing the work program of the Majlis.

Concerning the seven-man team entrusted to investigate the complaints concerning the elections, Dr Beheshti said: This group was due to finish its work by 5 May 1980. The quality of the eldctions in Iran was good considering the possibilities and the conditions and I feel satisfied, although I do not claim that there have been defects. I hope that these deputies will be able to serve this nation in accordance with the Islamic Revolution.

Concerning the issue of accepting new responsibilities, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: If the post is a clear obligation, that is, if it is definitive, and if I am required to accept this responsibility I shall accept it no matter what the post is. However, I do not believe this is the case concerning the post of prime minister. There are some other friends who can accept this responsibility and who even enjoy my own support. Since I do not see any necessity I will not accept the post of prime minister. I always prefer to have a free hand and to be among the people.

Concerning the existence of dissension between the Islamic Republic Party [Bezbe-e Jomhuri-ye Eslami] and the president concerning the appointment of the prime minister, Dr Beheshti said: In the discussions we had in the Revolution Council I did not notice any dissension. Fortunately, I felt that both we and the friends of the Islamic Republic Party, as well as other members of the Revolution Council and Mr Bani-Sadr, tried to define the guidelines and the necessary principles for the appointment of the future prime ministers.

Incidentally, we have a very clear and decisive discussion concerning these crises [as heard] and when this issue was being discussed the session had a very good atmosphere, an atmosphere of proper consultation. That very night when I left the session I said that the atmosphere of the session seemed very favorable. During the discussions and arguments which we have had in the last couple of days, continuing our former discussions, I have not noticed the same atmosphere. [sentence as heard]

I hope it is not true that there has been dissension, not that there is dissension but it cannot always be seen.

I hope that in reality there is no dissension at all because our country at the moment strongly demands Mr Bani-Sadr himself will bear in mind that according to the constitution the Majlis has a fundamental role to play and that the president should be in harmony with the Majlis. Also, the Majlis should know that according to the constitution it is not an organ which should be in opposition to the president. Both Mr Bani-Sadr, as well as the deputies of the Majlis and the Islamic Republic Party and other organizations, should regard themselves as dutybound to sincerely work for the continuation of this revolution and the resolution of the problems and difficulties of the people. There are differences of opinion. We do not have unanimity concerning all issues, but what should not exist is prejudice and ulterior motives and I hope that this is not so. Personal issues should not exist and I hope this is not so. The imposition of a person's opinion should not exist. If there is no imposition of one's thoughts and opinions and no imposition of one's (?decisions) the relations will always be creative and constructive.

Concerning the timing of the discussion of the appointment of the prime minister, there are several reasons for it. It is possible that one of the reasons for this is that when the Majlis begins its work it will have a prime minister who has been tested, a prime minister who has been tested by the people, by the deputies, by the imam and by the president so that they can more easily reach agreement whether the selection of prime minister is approved or not.

But concerning the suggestion that Mr Bani-Sadr may have wanted to use this as a means of preventing the free expression of the opinions of the deputies who hold a majority of in the Majlis, I hope that this is not the case and I have not seen any sign of it. In these sessions of the Revolution Council we felt that he was interested and had sincerely attempted to learn the viewpoint of the friends who are members of the Islamic Republic Party so that a collective decision could be reached. I did not get the impression that he was trying to adopt a path contrary to the opinion of the Islamic Republic Party. I did not get this impression. We are trying to advance the country and the revolution towards perfection, wellbeing and political, economic and Islamic virtues through cooperation and understanding among all the decisionmaking elements of the country.

In response to a question concerning the consolidation of the courts, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: According to the constitution, the judiciary is a separate branch. This is an internal matter of the judiciary, and it will be carried out whenever the situation is right.

I think that the revolution guards should continue their work in their present form. The order of the Ministry of Justice should change, its organization should change. The regulations, laws and the system of the judiciary should be changed. At the moment, we are drawing up the programs.

In response to a question concerning the destruction of the tomb of Reza Khan, the chairman of the Supreme Court said: The Revolution Council did not reach a decision concerning this issue which was based on taking votes. However, the council was informed of this news. The Revolution Council insists that no unruly acts be carried out. Therefore, the opposition of the Revolution Council does not concern the nature of the issue itself, whether this trace of the satanic regime should be destroyed or whether it should be kept as a lesson and a warning; whether that place which was the tomb of the criminals of Iranian history should be made into a criminal museum or something else.

The Revolution Council expressed opposition to each person or each group wishing to engage in such acts without asking ror the opinion of the responsible officials of the country. The council insists that our work, no matter how good it is, which concerns the responsibilities of the government should definitely be carried out after the approval of the government. When such an action is carried out the nation should ask if it has been approved by the imam and the responsible officials of the country or not. Of course, such acts are revolutionary, useful acts which the nation itself should carry out. I emphasize that for the continuation of useful activities in accordance with the Islamic Revolution the nation should continue to remain enthusiastic, hardworking, pioneering and active in open and free fields of action. Only in the sphere of issues which concern the responsibility of the government, in those issues our mature, revolutionary nation will regard itself dutybound to ask for the views of the government concerning these issues.

In reply to a question concerning Iran's assistance to the Afghan forces in confronting the Soviet invasion, the chairman of the Supreme Court said: Iran regards itself committed to all the struggling nations and should collaborate with them within the limits of regulations. However, you are aware that our capabilities, especially at this particular time, are not very extensive.

Concerning the participation of sportsmen in the Moscow Olympics Ayatollah Beheshti said: I am interested in the participation of our sportsmen in international competitions as much as they can. Therefore, I support their participation and I would like to see them go. However, from the viewpoint of the general political effort of whether they go or not in connection with the boycott of the Moscow Olympics and what our position should be regarding the position of the United States and its allies, I would have preferred that we had a position that was not exactly in accordance with their position. The other issue is the Islamic and ideological viewpoint and our bonds with the brotherly and struggling Muslim nation of Afghanistan which impose certain commitments on us. I believe that it is our duty to do something which will make it clear to the world that we condemn the Soviet act which is interference in the destiny of the dear and brotherly nation of Afghanistan. In this connection, I believe that not going has a greater impact as a demonstration of our opposition than going and protesting. For this reason, I find the third [as heard] viewpoint more compelling. For our sportsmen to achieve fame in international arenas is not limited to going to the Moscow Olympics. There are many other opportunities. Apart from this, sports achievements cannot be compared to the importance of the duty to support the Muslims in Afghanistan. I believe that if you ask the committed sportsmen themselves which of the two they would choose, whether to strongly condemn the Soviet invasion of the brotherly nation of Afghanistan or to achieve victory in sports fields, I think that on the basis of their revolutionary commitment and awareness they would give priority to the duty which they have concerning the brotherly nation of Afghanistan and concerning God.

In connection with the pressures of the United States and its NATO allies in connection with an economic embargo against Iran and whether Iran has made any changes in its policies or not, the chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran said: No, I can think of no change in the position which we have adopted. They must come to realize that our policies and our political positions are based on principles and are not seasonal. It is natural that when they have realized that our policies are based on principles and are not seasonal they will adapt themselves to it and will express satisfaction.

AMBASSADOR SEES LOSS OF GULF INFLUENCE THROUGH 'WEAK' POLICY

LD141605 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 May 80 p 9

[KEYHAN political correspondent Mohammad Reypur exclusive interview with Iran's ambassador to Kuwait Dr Ali Shams Ardakani: "Iran's Foreign Policy in the Persian Gulf Is Weak and Passive"]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN political correspondent Mohammad Reypur, Islamic Republic of Iran Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Ali Shans Ardakani declared that "our foreign policy in the Persian Gulf is very weak and passive and, if this policy continues, we shall suffer irreparable harm in this region from imperialism and its local allies."

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait then drew a parallel with the country to which he was accredited. He said: Now look at the political situation in Kuwait. What do you see? You see incursions by the Iraqi government, which does everything it wants there. Why? Because we have no clear policy in this region. We not only lack an active policy: We do not even have a proper passive policy.

The Persian Gulf region is reckoned to be one of the most important in the world. All countries with interests in the region have a clearly determined policy: yet we, considered to be the biggest country in the region, lack any sort of logical or positive policy there.

So why should Iraq not penetrate Kuwait more deeply, especially since, when we consider the balance of forces between Kuwait and Iraq, Kuwait is in a weak position, and Iraq has for many years been making territorial claims against that small country?

Because we lack a positive policy in the region, Islamic and national forces in Kuwait and in other countries of the Persian Gulf region have become disillusioned, although I am certain that in the long term they will attain power and will put the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressor forces in their place.

Misleading and threatening propaganda cannot destroy the truth; I personally have no fear of the fascist, racist policy, since such policies arise from politically bankrupt schools of thought.

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait then referred to the present role of the Iraqi Ba'thist government in the region in the following terms: That country and similar Arab countries are now uttering racist cries and vilifying America round the clock, but in practice we see that it has united with imperialism against the Islamic revolution of Iran. It harrasses Palestinians and has joined with Sultan Hassan, king of Morocco, against the Sahara revolutionaries.

We are now up against the following forces in the area: governments, the economic, political and military presence of the superpowers, and the presence of other countries in the region.

Having regard to the relationships between these forces in the Persian Gulf, the Islamic Republic of Iran must regulate its Persian Gulf policy in the light of these changing relationships and must follow an active and not a passive policy.

Shams Ardakani then strongly attacked Iran's decision to pull its forces out of Dhofar--a decision taken immediately after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. He said: At that time, I told the Foreign Ministry authorities emphatically that this decision meant treachery, and I now say that those who made the decision should be arrested and tried before the people, and they should disclose in which power's interests they made the decision.

Now, you ask why I judge thus. I reply that the result of this hasty decision is that we have enabled Sultan Qabus to prepare his country for a fight against our revolution. If we had not made that decision and had kept our forces there, Sultan Qabus would not have been able to turn his country into a base to be used to attack Iran.

In reply to the questions: "At the OPEC conference in At-Ta'if, was Iran able to make the members from other countries accept its viewpoint?"; and "As an energy expert, what in principle are your views on Iran's oil policy?", Shams Ardakani replied:

Before be Islamic Revolution victory in Iran, I was fortunate enough to be invited by the Kuwait Government as an energy expert, and I studied the oil problems of this region at close hand. Now that I hold the post of Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, my work is largely concerned with energy problems and oil policy.

In my view, Iran is only playing half the role it could in OPEC since, after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Iran could have adopted a policy which was more decisive, firmer and more influential, which could have shaken the Western industrial world in the area, or at least in the oil-production centers.

However, in spite of this we succeeded in gaining control or oil pricing after the revolution victory.

Before the revolution, the price per barrel of oil did not exceed $12, but thanks to the revolution the price has increased to $30-35 per barrel.

Yet there is one thing we should not forget, and that is assistance to underdeveloped countries: The imperialist countries and their agents in the area, such as the Iraq, repeatedly claim that Iran is to blame for ruining poor countries because of unwarranted increases in the price or oil.

The hand of imperialism can be seen in this poisonous propaganda since, however correct this might seem superficially, in reality it is erroneous because 90 percent of the oil exports went to the industrialized Western world, which formerly exploited us, while oil imports by the backward countries did not exceed 10 percent. I now suggest that we should barter our oil with the backward countries against the purchase of essential items, so that in this way we maycut off the hands of oil-hungry plunderers and brokers and thus benefit from the minimum of $3 billion per annum by which our reserves are eroded through international inflation. [sentence as published]

In conclusion Shans added that he had brought all these matters to the attention of the imam during an audience, and that the imam had issued strict instructions for the welfare of the Iranian workers employed in Kuwait and the Persian Gulf emirates.

The imam had also provided useful guidance aimed at strengthening relations between our country and the countries of the region.

SALAMATIAN OUTLINES PLANS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD150004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Ahmad Salamatian, who was today appointed by the president as the secretary general of the international conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, in an interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, explained his views concerning the holding of this conference. He said: So far, the president's office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been busy making preparations for the convening of this conference. Bearing in mind the guidance of Imam Khomeyni and the orders of Mr Bani-Sadr, it has been decided to invite to Iran representatives of various governments, organizations, parties and groups which are influential in their own countries and which may acquaint their own people with the nature of the U.S. interference.

So far, the European council, the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, a number of nonaligned countries, syndicates and various parties of European, African and Arab countries have been invited. He said: The purpose of the conference is to allow Iran to present its case and bring to the world public's attention in the best possible way the interference of the United States and its crimes in Iran during the past 25 years and the acts of espionage which it has carried out in our country, as well as its recent military interference so that the Islamic Revolution can acquaint all its potential friends with America's interference in order to obtain the cooperation of all the people throughout the world in defending our revolution and fighting against U.S. imperialism.

Ahmad Salamatian then said: This conference will be convened from 2-5 June 1980. The reason for choosing these dates is that this period corresponds with the bloody uprising of 5 June 1963, which is the anniversary of one of the bloodiest acts of criminal interference by the United States in Iran and the anniversary of the beginning of the great uprising of the Iranian nation which resulted in the Islamic Revolution. The aim of the convening of this conference is to inform the people of the world of the wishes, expectations and the struggles of the Iranian people and to bring the representatives of the people of the world to our country so that all the people of Iran can talk to them.

KHALKHALI RESIGNS FROM CAMPAIGN AGAINST NARCOTICS

LD141236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] This morning Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali contacted the news section of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran and announced his resignation from the post of responsibility for campaigning against narcotics.

[Begin Khalkhali recording] In His exalted name. I was determined to eradicate narcotics and the organizers of smuggling gangs in accordance with the laws of the Shari'a as soon as possible. And with the help of Almighty God, I would have been able to do so. And (?during a discussion) with the honorable president and Mr Mir-Salim and other responsible authorities I was assigned both verbally and in writing orders to do this job.

But unfortunately there are some secret hands working to prevent any [words indistinct] in the country. And so I announce that henceforth I hold no position in the campaign against narcotics, and I resign from this position. But (?as ever) I am obedient to the commands of the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni and always I will be ready to carry out any orders issued by his eminence. [end recording]

On Reza Tomb, Hostages

LD151003 London The DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 15 May 80 p 5

[Unnamed "staff correspondent" report: "Khalkhali Says 'I'm No Monster'"]

[Excerpts] (Shahr Rey)--Ayatollah Khalkhali, the controversial Islamic judge who is supervising the demolition of the tomb of Reza Kahn, father of the deposed shah, looked at me with innocent eyes yesterday and said: "The European media have made out that I am a monster with two horns and a tail."

He rejected President Bani-Sadr's criticism that it would have been better to have turned the tomb into "a museum of crime."

"The criticism did not come directly from Bani-Sadr, but from his office. I do not believe that Bani-Sadr criticised me," he said. The people surrounding Bani-Sadr were engaging in intrigue.

Tactical Move

Commenting on an announcement by Radio Tehran that he had resigned his new responsibilities as head of the antidrug squad, Khalkhali said it was only a tactical move.

"I am sure that Imam Khomeyni will not accept my resignation. I expect to be back at the job on Saturday."

Turning to the question of the hostages, Khalkhali stressed it was not him but Carter "who is a monster."

He had shown off the bodies of the Americans killed in the military mission--"it was not very pleasant"--to prove that "Carter is not only inhumane to Iranians but also to his own people."

On the question of releasing the hostages, he said his views had remained unchanged from the very beginning.

Should Be Freed

"I fervently believed from the very start that the hostages should be delivered safely to their families. Yes, I mean all the hostages.

"They have committed no sins. They were only employed by their government."

Khalkhali repeated: "I am not a monster. The mother of one of the hostages said she was surprised to find such a gentle person."

He went on: "The issue of the hostages has developed into a show of force. We want to show the world that we could wrestle with the Americans and try to win our legal rights.

"Ever since the Tabas raid the world has come to realize that America has no chance of saving the hostages by force.

"Since we have proved to the world we can fight the United States by not submitting, I think parliament will decide their destiny very quickly," said Khalkhali, who was elected an MP from the holy city of Qom with a large majority.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS TOP OFFICIAL OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD141146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, Mosavi Garmarudi, the president's press and cultural adviser, announced today the text of an order issued by President Dr Bani-Sadr assigning Seyyed Ahmad Salamatian to investigate the U.S. interventions as follows:

Your Excellency Seyyed Ahmad Salamatian: You are appointed secretary general of the international conference investigating U.S. interventions in Iran, to be held in Tehran 2 - 5 June this year in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's directive and my order to supervise the convocation of this conference.

All related institutions, [word indistinct] and offices are dutybound to provide the necessary cooperation and appropriate facilities for the fulfillment of this mission.

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

BANI-SADR APPOINTS NEW RADIO, TV HEAD

LD141236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The president, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, has appointed Taqi Farazi as managing director and supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the presidential order is as follows:

In light of the fact that two of the members of the supervisory council of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been elected as Majlis deputies, and based on the imam's agreement with my proposals and on the agreement and desire of the majority of the members of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, you, Taqi Farazi, hereby appointed director and supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is essential in (?assuming) this extremely heavy responsibility that you do not neglect to pay careful attention to the following matters:

1. The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be in harmony with the imam's policy, which is the general line of the Islamic Revolution. It must definitely not be an arena for group conflict or for settling scores, and those who have been engaged in such things must be removed.

2. In light of the fact that the Revolution Council has unanimously stressed the need to create an Islamic front and ideological understanding among Islamic groups, destructive methods which could strain the country's social and political atmosphere must be completely put to one side. Thus the following forms of free debate may take place:

A. Ideological debates aimed at clarifying the Islamic order for the country's younger generation;

B. Political, social or cultural debates intended to harmonize Muslim standpoints, strengthen the foundations of Islamic unity and reach specific solutions to the country's topical issues;

C. Debates focusing on the domination and the hegemonistic character of superpowers and other powers for the purpose of perpetuating Iran's Islamic Revolution;

D. Free debates in the three aforementioned areas involving non-Islamic tendencies aimed at [words indistinct] and particularly eliminating blind violence and illogical violence from the news.

And in matters pertaining to production and broadcasting, you should act in a way that will eliminate the traditional attitude of using the Voice and Profile to strengthen the position of this or that group, and to gain the confidence of all the people, so they can be sure that what they are hearing or seeing is true and factual.

In order to generate public confidence in the country's leadership and to guide the younger generation, the Voice and Profile is responsible for pursuing a constructive course. The Voice and Profile should not further exacerbate the atmosphere of conflict or foster a social atmosphere that would make everyone lose confidence in the present and the future.

I appeal to exalted God for your success in this great service.

[Signed] The president and chairman of the Revolution Council, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr
14 May 1980

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Situation in Kordestan

LD141031 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Reports on Developments and Clashes in Sanandaj"]

[Excerpts] After 23 days of clashes and bloody fighting, the city of Sanandaj is still in a state of unrest. The Islamic Republic of Iran army's ground forces have just published an announcement declaring that counterrevolutionaries and those carrying unauthorized arms are now engaged in the last of their killing and resistance in Sanandaj.

The 28th Kordestan Division also announced that unlawful, armed groups were fleeing from different locations, that the people themselves were mopping them up, and that their communications had been destroyed.

The division also asked the Sanandaj people to prevent members of these armed groups from fleeing and to show them no mercy.

The KEYHAN correspondent to Sanandaj is now stationed at the city's military base, and yesterday sent his latest report from the region which reads as follows:

After 4 days, we have still not succeeded in entering Sanandaj city, while continuing explosions and shooting have in practice neither afforded us security nor enabled us to observe the state of the city and its people at close quarters.

In another recent report on general conditions in Sanandaj following 23 days of fighting and shooting, the KEYHAN correspondent in Sanandaj writes:

From what we have seen at the military base, and according to information supplied by a number of inhabitants who have migrated from the city to the military base, Sanandaj city is still in a state of unrest, with local clashes and house-to-house fighting still taking place. According to latest reports the armed groups, which are being supplied and supported via their only access routes, that is, the mountain roads, are apparently in difficult straits; as regards ammunition, since the number of rounds they fire each day is decreasing; the army fires three rounds to each one of theirs, and the army's heavy artillery fire from mountain positions and around the city is incessant.

The KEYHAN correspondent considers the fiercest clashes to be around the housing complex outside the city, and he believes that armed groups are entrenched on the hill overlooking this location; however, renewed military operations by the guards and Muslim peshmerga Kurds at this location have not succeeded in taking these positions.

In the latest assault on the hill, 20 soldiers were wounded and 6 martyred. However, the army and the guards are preparing to attack and mop up this position.

The report adds: The officers club is still within the range and control of the armed groups. By yesterday, the number of wounded had reached 17, and there is no possibility of their being evacuated.

The correspondent's report continues: A report from inside the city states that several stores have been destroyed and their stock plundered.

The Kordestan Democratic Party's [KDP] Views

In a discussion with KEYHAN on the remark by the president of the republic that "we are giving autonomy to Kordestan, and not to any political parties or groups," KDP Central Committee member Gadani said: "The people of Kordestan and the KDP are not separate from one another; the national consultative assembly election in Kordestan proves what I say."

When asked what he thought about 36 million Iranians voting in a referendum on Kurdish autonomy, Gadani said: "Only the government and the Kurdish people can decide as regards autonomy, since those living in Khorasan, Kerman and Shiraz, who lack information on this region, cannot express their views on Kordestan."

To the question "Is it true that the KDP is receiving arms from foreign countries and that it has installed antiaircraft guns in certain locations, for example Gardaneh, Khan at Baneh and between Azgaleh and Bayangan?" Gadani answered:

"Those who thus insult us and accuse us of being in contact with foreign countries and receiving arms from them ignore the fact that, during the revolution carried out by the people of Iran, all the military bases and posts were taken over by the people, and that this happened in Kordestan too."

Explosions in Naqadeh

LD141112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in Naqadeh, a bomb was discovered by the Naqadeh police in front of the [name indistinct] bank in the city at 0100 this morning. The bomb exploded when police officers tried to defuse it, as a result of which Police Warrant Officer Ebrahim Khalili's hand was injured.

The same report also indicates that, at 0930 this morning a bomb exploded in an ironware store and workshop in Naqadeh, as a result of which five workers in the workshop were severely wounded. They are receiving treatment in Naqadeh hospital.

Appeal to Sanandaj

LD141812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the land force of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following appeal to the inhabitants of Sanandaj: With the help of Almighty God the city of Sanandaj has been cleansed of the presence of counter-revolutionaries and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army and the Corps of the Revolution Guards are in full control of the situation.

The compatriots residing in Sanandaj are hereby invited to return to their homes with an easy mind and to resume their normal lives so that with help and cooperation from responsible government officials they may repair the destructions caused by counter-revolutionary operations.

Sanandaj Relief

LD142258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1943 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a report from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the joint public relations spokesman of the 28th Army Division of Kordestan and the Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj issued a statement this afternoon addressed to the honorable people of Sanandaj. It announced: Now that the domination of despotic armed groups has come to an end in your city and the counterrevolutionaries have been forced to admit shame and to flee, we are glad to inform you that the headquarters for the harmonization of the relief work of the army and the Guards Corps started its activities today, and that so far foodstuffs have been taken to 400 families and that these relief measures are continuing.

The relief hospital next to the officers club will start its work from 0900 on 15 May and will admit all patients.

Budget for Kordestan

LD150425 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 May 80

[Excerpts] The press and cultural advisor to the president, this morning in a contact with us, provided the news department of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a statement issued by the minister without portfolio and the supervisor of the plan and budget organization. According to this statement in 1980, a 20 billion rial budget will be put at the disposal of the governor general of Kordestan to be used with the approval of the planning committee of the province. About 14.5 billion rials of this budget will be used to meet the current expenditures and current affairs of the departments responsible for planning the province's budget, such as the departments of education, health, welfare, industry and mining, agriculture and rural and urban development and others. The rest of this budget, which amounts to about 5.5 billion rials, will be used for the development projects of this province in welfare, infrastructural and productive projects. Schools and high schools are to be built in different towns and villages with money from this budget. Health centers in small villages and centers for medical and health care in bigger villages and medical centers in towns are to be built from this budget as well.

Finally it is pointed out that during 1980, besides this budget which will be put at the disposal of the governor general of Kordestan, other substantial credits will be allocated to Kordestan Province from national plans and projects provisions which will be announced in detail when the revolution council ratifies the budget.

Also, there is substantial credit available through the banking system in the fields of agriculture and mining and industry for this province.

We hope that with the restoration of order and peace, the current year becomes the year to start developments projects and to reduce the inequalities and disorder created by the former regime in this corner of our dear country.

The press and cultural advisor to the president also announced the verdict of the seven-man delegation assigned to investigate the complaints against the first round of Majlis elections in a number of towns. The seven-man delegation confirmed the elections carried out in Karaj, Varamin, Shahryar, Damavand and canceled the elections carried out in Rud Sar.

BBC INTERVIEWS KURDISH SPIRITUAL LEADER

LD150310 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 14 May 80

[BBC correspondent Martin Young's recorded interview with Kurdish spiritual leader Shaykh Ezzedin Housseini carried in the "Newsnight" program--date and place no specified, Housseini speaking in Kurdish fading into translation]

[Text] [Question] The Kurds' spiritual leader has spent many years in hiding in the mountains, today Mahabad belongs to his people and he feels safe in this modest dwelling sitting amid his tribesmen. He is Sheikh Ezzeddin Housseini. Khomeyni has called him satanic, an instrument of Zionism and communism. Confronted with heavy casualties does he believe the Kurds can go on?

[Answer] We shall definitely continue our struggle, and with the help of the nations of Iran we shall win. Obviously the struggle has its ups and downs. The government wants to win this fight even if it means terrorizing civilians and killing women and children as is now happening. But they can never win because we are right, they are wrong.

[Question] When Ayatollah Khomeyni was in Paris he made a lot of promises about the future of Kordestan and independent people. Have any of those promises been kept, and how does he feel about them?

[Answer] He has not kept any of the promises made while in Paris and abroad. After his return, a regime has been established which is taking all freedoms from everybody, a regime which has crushed the people in every region as savagely as possible, and twice has attacked Kordestan. The regime has done nothing to realize the aspirations of the Kurdish people nor of the other people of Iran.

[Question] In the light of the attacks currently going on against your major cities, is a peaceful settlement possible?

[Answer] Our council is ready to solve the problem by political means. But because the government is not prepared to pay any attention to our demands, I don't think there is any way left but armed struggle.

BBC INTERVIEWS KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER QASEMLU

LD150320 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 14 May 80

[BBC correspondent Martin Young's recorded interview with Dr Abdul Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party, carried in the "Newsnight" program--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] The guerrilla leader Dr Qasemlu is the secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party.

It is his picture that replaces Khomeyni throughout the province. Late one evening we were driven out into the Kurdish mountains to talk to him. He still visits the towns and cities of Kordestan with relative ease, but he takes care to keep his headquarters hidden. The peshmerga drove for hours climbing thousands of feet up into the mountains. Eventually we reached the top of one peak. In the gloomy interior of a small farm house Dr Qasemlu explained the Kurdish reaction to the Islamic Revolution.

[Answer] There was a revolution and all the peoples of Iran and Kurdish people, too, they participated in this revolution. It is not the revolution of all people, so it is very logical and normal that you await something from the revolution, and what we await is not too much. We want democracy, democratic freedoms for all Iran and autonomy for Iranian Kordestan.

[Question] With the bombing of cities and so on that you have seen recently can you ever envisage a time when you would want a fully independent Kordestan?

[Answer] You know that maybe some Kurds they have some dream of an independent state of Kordestan. I think it is logic, it is normal because we are maybe 15 or 20 millions of Kurds, but from the political point of view, even from the economic point of view, for us it is, I think, just now impossible to go to independence. And it is not even our aim because we want our national rights and a democratic regime, and it is possible in the framework of the Iranian state.

[Question] Given the fact that right now Iranian military units are shelling cities and are attacking cities, is there still time for a peaceful settlement in your view?

[Answer] I think there is still time but not very long time. I think that the central government, and especially Mr Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Khomeyni, they have to decide during few days if they are ready making war to the Kurdish people or they want to find a peaceful solution. We are ready for both of them. But of course we can't wait and we can't wait looking how they bombard now, they are bombing now our cities and our villages. As you know we have already many people killed and in all hospitals and people are coming from Saqqez to Bukan and even to Mahabad and from villages to (?Ushtanian) we have already about 35,000 or 40,000 refugees, if I can use this expression. So it means that they have to decide in 1 or 2 days or they want to really stop the war or it will be war generalized in all Kordestan.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Ahvaz Reports Clash

GF141438 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 May 80

[Announcement issued by the Abadan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards on 14 May 1980; recorded]

[Text] At 0030 today, the naval unit of the Abadan Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, supported by the coast guard patrol unit, spotted a boat carrying some Iraqi attackers approaching shore near the Arvand and 'Abbud rivers. They were being aided by some internal hirelings.

Following an armed clash between Revolution Guards and the attackers, one of the attackers was killed. The others, who were trying to unload munitions to be given to their allies in this country, escaped. Four Kalashnikov rifles, three RPG-7 rocket launchers, four RPG-7 magazines and two handgrenades have been seized from the attackers. The body of the slain attacker was transferred to the National Iranian Oil Company hospital at 0400 today.

In an interview with PARS in Abadan, the operations commander of the Abadan Revolution Guards said four individuals who were in contact with the attackers have been arrested due to the efforts of Revolution Guards. He said these individuals admitted at the beginning of their interrogation that two other Iraqi hirelings had been injured during the clash.

Explosions Reported

GF141925 Abadan National Iranian Oil Company Radio in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 May 80

[From the "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program--from the "News of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq"]

[Text] In its 13 May 1980 issue, the Lebanese newspaper SAWT ASH-SHA'B, in a dispatch from Baghdad, reports that the armed struggle being waged by the Iraqi people against the Iraqi fascist regime is escalating daily. All Iraqi cities are almost daily witnessing operations being carried out by those opposed to the regime and its oppressive clique.

In its dispatch, the paper says that among the most important operations during the past week were four operations carried out by the Iraqi fighters. On the night of 8 May, the fighters planted explosive charges in the presidential palace. The sound of three explosions was heard at the palace, one of these explosions was so violent that it was heard in the area near the palace. Two Iraqi Air Force planes were seen flying low over the presidential palace apparently fearing that these explosions were part of a coup attempt to assassinate Saddam Husayn.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL APPROVES IRAN-USSR ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD142122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1958 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a report which I have just received:

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, after tonight's session of the Revolution Council which was held under the chairmanship of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told newsmen: Two important issues connected with Iran's economic and technical problems were discussed.

He added: In the past, Iran's trade relations with East Europe were based on barter and no foreign currency was exchanged, but tonight the Revolution Council decided that these exchanges should be in foreign currency in those instances considered advisable and necessary by the Commerce Ministry.

Dr Habibi added: Another issue concerns Iranian-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. In the Past, a protocol was worked out by the two countries and the Revolution Council decided that this protocol should be exchanged [ratified].

Pertaining to declaring void the elections in Saveh, the Revolution Council spokesman said: The council decided that it should be explained to the people that the issue during the Saveh elections and their being declared void was a transgression from the standpoint of the regulations and not a rigging of the elections by individuals. Elections will be held in Saveh as soon as possible.

Pertaining to the date for setting up the Majlis, he said: This issue was raised at the Revolution Council session and the Interior Ministry will of course clarify this. In view of the fact that the result of the elections in Tehran has been announced and also in view of the time available for investigating complaints and the suitability of the site, the opening of the Majlis will take place at the earliest possible opportunity and afterward the Revolution Council will decide when the Majlis should start its work.

MO'INFAR DISCUSSES INCREASED COOPERATION, OIL EXPORTS

LD151112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0951 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The ambassadors of the People's Republic of Korea and Dominica [as heard] today met and conferred with 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister of our country. They requested an increase in economic relations between Iran and India [as heard] and the People's Republic of Korea, especially increased sales of Iranian oil to their respective countries. According to the same report, Iran's Oil Ministry is studying requests for increased exports of Iranian oil to North Korea and India.

AIR FORCE PHANTOM COLLIDES WITH MINIBUS, KILLING 6

LD141034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The joint staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has provided the following announcement to the central news bureau:

In His exalted name.

With the utmost sorrow, it is announced that at 2200 on Tuesday 13 May, a Phantom jet belonging to the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran collided with a minibus. This happened while the plane was being moved toward the runway of Bandar 'Abbas airbase. The minibus was carrying soldier guards of the same airbase.

As a result five of the soldiers and the driver of the minibus lost their lives instantly. Three of the soldiers were badly injured and two others received minor injuries. All the injured were transferred to Shari'ati hospital in Bandar 'Abbas, and three of the soldiers who needed to be operated on were taken to Tehran.

An investigation team is presently investigating the cause of the incident.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Further Report

LD141802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Following the accident involving the collision between a bus and a Phantom of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the runway at the Bandar 'Abbas airbase, the governor general of the Hormozegan province explained the details of this accident in a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY. He said: At 0910 this morning I visited the place where the bus and the Phantom collided.

The accident occurred when an Iranian Air Force Phantom was being moved to the middle of the runway and collided with a bus coming from the opposite direction with a guards detachment. Due to the lack of attention on the part of the bus driver the bus hit the wing of the Phantom but caused no damage to the Phantom.

The governor general of Hormozegan said: Due to the severity of this collision the driver of the bus and five other persons in the bus were killed and three people are in a coma. Five other passengers of the bus received superficial injuries. He added: Those in serious condition were airlifted to Tehran to receive treatment and those with superficial injuries were admitted to Dr Shari'ati hospital in Bandar 'Abbas and are receiving treatment.

TWO 'UNIDENTIFIED' AIRCRAFT VIOLATE AIRSPACE

LD141041 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. At 2038 last night, two unidentified aircraft violated the air space of the Islamic Republic of Iran around Qeys Island. The radar station of the region was informed immediately and at 2045 fighter planes of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran took off from Bandar 'Abbas airbase and the encroaching aircraft changed course and left the country's airspace.

NOBARI INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH TURKEY

Part I of Interview

NC151124 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 11 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Part 1 of exclusive interview granted by 'Ali Reza Nobari, president of the Iranian Central Bank, to CUMHURIYET correspondent Cengiz Candar in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The Turkish press carries reports that the Iranian Central Bank has set up a special commission for the purpose of developing relations with Turkey. It is also reported that the two countries are on the threshold of a comprehensive economic agreement. Can you confirm this?

[Answer] Yes. The reports are correct. Everything started when your ambassador called on me and we discussed cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, between the two countries.

The ousted shah deliberately kept Iran aloof from its neighbors, Turkey and Pakistan. Although all three countries were members of CENTO, they lacked true economic cooperation among themselves. I believe that in those days Turkey as suffering from a cultural handicap. It deemed itself more a part of the West than a Middle Eastern country. Iran too was suffering from the same handicap. The regime of the ousted shah was dependent on the West.

We believe that the economies of both countries complement each other. We have oil which you so badly need. Why should you look elsewhere for it? Why should you not obtain it from us? Why should the Turkish people wait in line for hours since your Iranian brothers can provide it? There is absolutely no need for this.

As far as we are concerned, we too need lots of things that you produce or that you can produce. For example, we need meat, wheat and many other things.

I am familiar with the structure of your industry and I believe that you can produce many things that we need. We could also embark on joint economic projects. There is a third factor: Iran imports many things from Europe and the Soviet Union. Turkey can provide transit facilities for these imports.

In view of all this, we have decided to set up a joint committee, probably at ministerial level, which could make important decisions. We will sit at the conference table and discuss in detail what we can do for each other.

[Question] When did these contacts take place?

[Answer] My meeting with your ambassador took place about 2 or 3 months ago. Long before that, it had been decided that Iran should give Turkey a $60-70 million credit. A short time ago I had a meeting with your ambassador and we decided to invite some ministers from Turkey. An official invitation will be sent today, Sunday, or tomorrow, Monday. We hope that your delegation will be in Iran as soon as possible, probably in the next 10 days.

[Question] Another report in the Turkish press sayd that Iran is prepared to import $5 billion worth of goods from Turkey. Is this true?

[Answer] It could be. I have not yet carefully studied this, but it could be, in fact, it should be possible. What I can say now is this: We possess the political will to trade with you instead of with other countries, including Europe. This is actually what we wish to do.

[Question] On his return from the meeting of the council of Europe, where sanctions against Iran were discussed, our foreign minister stated that Turkey would continue its economic and trade relations with Iran, but would not become a channel for reexport. In view of the fact that economic sanctions will squeeze Iran's economy, does Iran wish to see Turkey as a reexport channel or does it prefer to see it as a mediator between Iran and Western powers?

[Answer] Foreign ministers say many things, but what they say is not always what they wish to convey. I do not know whether your foreign minister has said such a thing, but Turkey's interests demand that it cooperate with our country and develop further its economic relations with us. Whether Turkey would be a channel for reexport depends on the political decision to be taken by your government. I hope your government's decision will be favorable to Iran.

[Question] The participation of the Common Market in the economic sanctions suggested by the United States will press Iran hard. Will you not need channels for reexport?

[Answer] Yes, we will. We are in fact looking for different sources. I am anxious to see to what extend these sanctions will be implemented. There are indications that the Western European countries are not willing to impose sanctions on us. Even some U.S. exporters have said to us: Let us know how we can continue our exports to you. The rice we consume is produced by the United States. These American exporters asked us to advise them as to which country they can send it for us. This is very easy. If Turkey wishes, it can be one of such countries. But we are not dependent on Turkey in this sense. There are many countries which would be willing to help. What is more, even if Turkey would like to be a reexporting country, it would entail expert handlin of international traffic, and it will take some time before Turkey acquires this skill.

Part II

NC150807 Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 12 May 80 p 1 & 11

[Part 2 of Exclusive interview granted by 'Ali Reza Nobari, president of the Iranian Central Bank, to CUMHURIYET correspondent Cengiz Candar in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the position of Iran's foreign exchange reserves? What will happen if the European banks too decide to freeze Iran's assets?

[Answer] Iran possesses $15 billion of foreign exchange reserves, $6 million of which are frozen in the United States or the banks of Western Europe. In other words, only $9 billion are free. We have distributed this amount in all parts of the world. Even if the Common Market countries decide to freeze our reserves, we still have large sums of money to which they have no access. Moreover, let me touch on a practical point: I had talks with competent authorities from Western Europe at the Hamburg conference. They told me that even if their countries participate in the economic sanctions against Iran they will not freeze our assets, because such action would harm them as well. Banking systems depend on confidence. If people lose faith in a bank, they will not deposit their money in it. The American banks have suffered great setbacks for freezing our reserves. I am sure the Western states are aware of this.

[Question] Have you ever thought of putting some of your reserves in Turkish banks?

[Answer] No, we have not yet considered this, because Turkey's economy is not very healthy. But if we are given adequate assurances that your currency will not be devalued, this may be possible.

[Question] Turkey is badly in need of foreign exchange. Can't Iran be one of the countries which give credits to Turkey?

[Answer] At this stage it is doubtful. According to the new constitution, such credits must be approved by the parliament. This could be possible in the long run. Moreover, I am in favor of such credits being used on positive and economically profitable joint projects.

[Question] Let us suppose that Iran is in a position to give credits. Would Turkey's dependence on the credit mechanisms of the IMF and the ORCD not be an obstacle as far as Iran is concerned?

[Answer] We hope to alter the IMF. I openly stated at the Hamburg conference that the IMF's structure was inherited from the Yalta and Potsdam conference and from the division of the world. The IMF has an exploitative structure.

[Question] What channels will be closed to you if sanctions are imposed?

[Answer] The Common Market countries as well as many other countries. The Eastern bloc countries wish to export goods to us. Austria and Switzerland will, too. Many other countries, such as India, Pakistan, your country and Latin American countries, are all willing to export goods to us. There are certain goods which we can obtain from Switzerland instead of West Germany.

[Question] Could this situation push Iran to establishing new political ties?

[Answer] Yes, it could. It could push us toward the Russians. If we do not act very cautiously, we may become dependent on them.

[Question] What do you mean "if we do not act very cautiously"?

[Answer] I mean we have to be careful about the nature of the trade relations we establish with the Russians and see that our economic cooperation does not make us dependent on them.

[Question] If they set certain conditions?

[Answer] We will not accept them.

[Question] You say you have shifted some of your reserves to the banks of the Eastern bloc countries. But these countries are not very faithful to the international monetary system. Don't you think this is a drawback?

[Answer] Don't worry. They are faithful. They need foreign exchange even more than your friends do. They need German marks, French francs and U.S. dollars.

[Question] You are not an oil minister, but would you please explain Iran's oil policy within OPEC?

[Answer] I attended the OPEC conference in London in place of our Oil Minister Mo'infar. Iran wishes to reduce oil production as much as possible and save it for the coming generations. It is stupid to waste this raw material for the sake of money.

[Question] Can't Iran do something to alleviate the energy burden on Turkey? Our factories had to suspend operations throughout the winter and our people shivered at home because of lack of fuel.

[Answer] Yes, Iran can do something about it. Iran can help Turkey rid its economy of dependence on the West. A Chinese adage runs like this: "You should not give a man a fish every day; instead you should teach him how to catch fish." This adage goes for both Turkey and Iran. Iran received extensive aid from the West during the period of the ousted shah. But this aid did not contribute to the independence of our economy. The World Bank gave us much money. Foreign aid is like a Trojan horse. They enter your country with that and they lay hands on everything you have. What I really want to say is that Iran cannot treat Turkey as, for example, France would. This cannot be a good and healthy attitude. You and we must act in unity if we wish to rid ourselves of dependence on the United States and Europe.

[Question] The Iranian economy is in ruins. You claim that you will establish a system which will serve as an example to the rest of the world. How will you do this?

[Answer] This is a very comprehensive question. However, I shall try to outline my views: We have money. The banks are filled with money. The important thing is to guide the people in such a way as to enable them to channel their money into investments. We have changed the priorities of the former regime. The ousted regime was inclined to consume. We give priority to production. We must establish political stability. This is a fundamentally important issue. We must also establish principles which will guide the private sector, the cooperative sector and the public sector.

[Question] Are you emulating Yugoslavia's example?

[Answer] Not quite, for Yugoslavia has not been fully successful. We hope to be more successful. Undoubtedly, our model will be different. Lenin had great faith in the system he advocated. We do not doubt this. And yet, look what a state that system is in now.

[Question] What about Mao?

[Answer] True, what about Mao? Serious changes have taken place in China, too. China is worse than us now. It has become a puppet of the United States. Probably 10 years from now some would like to say "look at the plight of Iran." But we will not give them the satisfaction of saying this. We must become successful. We have to. With God's help, we will succeed in order to be able to change the face of the world.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES OIL AGREEMENT WITH PRC

LD141100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A spokesman for the Oil Ministry has announced that an agreement was signed this morning between the National Iranian Oil Company and the state oil company of China. Under the terms of the agreement, Iran will sell crude oil to the PRC.

According to this agreement, the state oil company of China, which purchased Iranian oil in 1979, will also buy a substantial quantity of oil during the current year.

VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAVELERS FROM FRG REPORTED

LD141728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report the Foreign Ministry has announced the following: In accordance with an agreement reached between the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the FRG, effective 15 May 1980 until further notice, regulations for the issuance of visas will be in force between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry reminds Iranian citizens who are leaving for the FRG that, for the time being, they may obtain the necessary visas at FRG border entry points. The Foreign Ministry has advised the dear compatriots not to leave for the FRG except in extremely pressing circumstances. FRG citizens who intend to travel to Iran are required to obtain the necessary visas from the diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic abroad.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

TA142014 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 May carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Cleansing the Armed Forces Is the Current Necessity," says the abortive and aggressive conspiracy of U.S. imperialism against our homeland should be a serious warning to the entire nation and all the true revolutionary forces followers of the imam's path. This matter should also serve as a lesson for our country's officials who must carry out the necessary measures to mobilize all the country's forces and exert their efforts to create and consolidate unity of word and action among all the true and committed forces of the revolution. Today it is obvious to all that if U.S. imperialism did not possess a base in our country, it could not by itself alone embark on such an adventurous conspiracy. "Numerous reliable documents and evidence indicate that the Americans have a wide network of mercenaries, agents, spies and saboteurs in our country, who form the fifth column of U.S. imperialism in our country."

The thing that most of all has aroused the concern of our homeland's people is that beforehand certain hands in our country, especially in the army, had made the necessary preparations to aid in implementing the conspiracy of the United States. Following the defeat of the agggressive conspiracy of the American imperialists, certain mysterious hands in our country started their work again, and the bombing of the abandoned U.S. helicopters by the Iranian Air Force and the destruction of important secret documents is another example of the actions of the masked counterrevolutionaries. "What we have said indicates that within our country's armed forces there are certain individuals who are in contact with Iran's enemy No 1, namely U.S. imperialism, and who carry out the plan and instructions of the Pentagon and the CIA."

This fact clearly shows that our country's civil, and especially military organizations have still, unfortunately, not been cleansed of the agents and mercenaries of the CIA and the Pentagon. "This bitter fact also proves that many of the army's and the military forces' sensitive levers are in the hands of the enemies of the revolution and the mercenaries of imperialism and Zionism."

The interests of the nation and the realm and revolution dictate that to confront the great danger of U.S. aggressions and foil the conspiracies of the counterrevolution, all the bases of imperialism in our country should be completely destroyed. The prerequisite for this is the complete and decisive purge of the military forces, the army, the gendarmerie, the police, the Guards Corps and the committees of suspicious and conspiratorial elements and the masked and unmasked mercenaries of imperialism and the former regime.

The second commentary, entitled "The United States does not cease its adventurisms in Iran," says following the defeat of the armed aggression by the United States against our country, its organizers have not only not learned a lesson from unfortunate incidents, but, on the contrary, they are preparing similar actions. In such circumstances the Iranian should show the greatest revolutionary vigilance in the face of the new threats of U.S. imperialism. The main danger arises from the fact that the aggressive forces are dependent of their fifth column in Iran, which is comprised of SAVAKists, remnants of the former regime, counterrevolutionary elements and CIA agents.

The main aim of U.S. imperialism is the overthrow of the revolutionary regime in Iran. The true forces of the revolution righly point out the necessity of unity and solidarity of world and action of all the people of Iran, regardless of their national and religious affiliations, in the face of U.S. aggression. If we analyze the present domestic situation in our country, we can clearly observe that the fate of the revolution is being endangered from all directions. The recent clashes in the universities and the war of fratricide in Kordestan can only weaken the unity of the forces faithful to the revolution in safeguarding the gains of the anti-imperialist revolution.

"While preparing a new attack on Iran, Carter and Brzezinski count on precisely these domestic difficulties also." Carter and Brzezinski have not learned a lesson from the defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Nobody will believe the intentional lies of Brzezinski regarding the "existence of a Soviet danger to Iran. The dispatch of limited military contingents to Afghanistan, upon the request of that country's government, not only does not threaten Iran but clearly has narrowed Washington's arena of maneuver and has made more difficult the implementation of large anti-Iranian activities on behalf of Washington."

In the face of the conspiracies and hostile acts of U.S. imperialism one should be awake and alert. The duty of the true forces of the revolution and the sincere followers of the anti-imperialist path of Imam Khomeyni is to act in a single anti-imperialist front to confront and crush any conspiracy and adventurous actions of U.S. imperialism and its agents which are directed toward the revolution and its gains.